

Marketing Branch

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Foreword

THIS is the second volume of the series of the District Hand Book on Agricultural Marketing we have proposed to bring out. Like the previous one, in this volume also endeavour has been made to highlight the marketing problems and practices of Birbhum district on the general background of agricultural production, topography and other factors having bearing on the same. The district is mainly a rice growing district and accordingly the marketing problems and practices have been discussed with reference to the major crop. A few tables and appendices regarding different programmes and practices on agricultural marketing have been incorporated in the compilation to make it a little illustrative. The factual data have been compiled from different publications and compilations—a bibliography of which has been given at the close for facility of the general readers. Some of the data on marketing practices have been compiled on the basis of investigation made by the local officers of the Marketing Branch of the Agriculture Directorate. In addition, a chapter on industry has also been added in the present compilation.

All efforts have been made to make this compilation interesting for the general readers. Still there is scope for improvement. Suggestion for improvement will therefore be welcome.

Thanks are due to Shri B. B. Chatterjee, District Agricultural Marketing Officer, Birbhum, Shri S. B. Biswas, Superintendent of Agricultural Marketing (Calcutta and Suburbs) and some of the office assistants for rendering assistance in bringing out this compilation. The Government of West Bengal should not be regarded as assuming responsibility for any statements contained in the publication.

WRITERS' BUILDINGS,

CALCUTTA :

The 2nd November 1962.

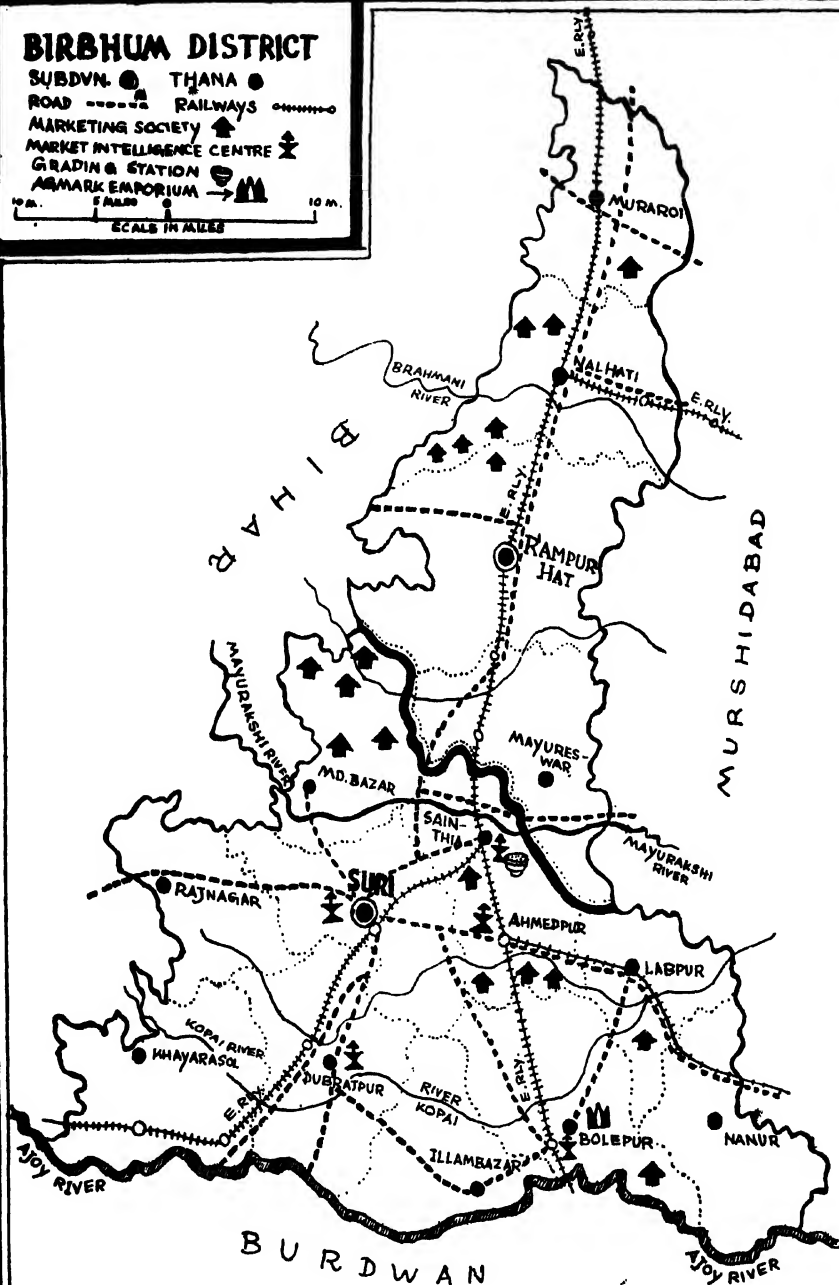
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Marketing, West Bengal.*

BIRBHUM DISTRICT

SUBDIV. ● THANA ●
 ROAD - - - - - RAILWAYS - - - - -
 MARKETING SOCIETY ▲
 MARKET INTELLIGENCE CENTRE ✕
 GRADING STATION ○
 ASHMARK EMPORIUM →

10 M. 5 MILES 10 M.
 SCALE IN MILES



Sushil Majumdar.

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CHAPTER I

Physical Features—Soils, Climate Conditions, River System

1. Birbhum is the northernmost district of Burdwan Division and is situated between $23^{\circ}33'$ and $24^{\circ}35'$ north latitudes and between $87^{\circ}10'$ and $88^{\circ}2'$ east longitude. Several theories have been put forward regarding the origin of the name of Birbhum. But according to the Census District Handbook, 1951 "probably the local explanation is the correct one, i.e., that Birbhum means simply the territory of the Bir Rajas, Bir being the title borne by its early Hindu rulers, just as Man, Singh and Dhal were the title of the Chiefs of Manbhum, Singhbhum and Dhalbhum." The district is triangular in shape and looks very like the island of Great Britain. It is bisected longitudinally by the loop-line of the Eastern Railways. The district is bounded on the north and west by the Santal Parganas and the district of Burdwan; on the east by the districts of Murshidabad and Burdwan; and on the south by Burdwan from which it is separated by the Ajay river.

2. On the whole the surface of the district is undulating and irregular, trend of such undulations is from north-west to south-east. "Hills change to ridges, ridge to undulations and undulations to level country." The large ridges are covered with thick sal forest. The soils of the south-eastern part of the district is alluvial with dark clay or clay and sand, while the soil of the western portion is mostly laterite. According to composition the soils of the district may be *entel* or brownish clay, *palimati* or alluvial, *bindi* or loose sandy and so on. Soil erosion is a menacing problem with which the district is faced. To combat this serious menace under the West Bengal Private Forest Act, the Forest Department has taken charge of all the private forests of the district. Afforestation and tree-planting programme have also been taken up as a counter-measure.

3 The important feature of the climate of the district is that, it is generally dry, mild and healthy. The year may be broadly divided into three seasons, viz., hot weather season from the middle of March to the middle of June, the rainy season from the middle of June to the middle of October and the winter season from the middle of October to the middle of March. The hot weather is most persistent and the heat is most intense. The cold season is moderately cold. The district falls within the region of Gangetic West Bengal and characteristic monsoons are the important features of the climatic condition of this region. Within this region the density of rainfall, of course, varies from district to district, on the basis of which the whole of Gangetic West Bengal may be sub-divided into three sectors, viz., (i) sector having rainfall between $45''$ to $55''$, (ii) sector having rainfall between $55''$ to $65''$ and (iii) the sector having rainfall between $65''$ to $75''$. Birbhum falls within the first sector having $46.86''$ of average rainfall. It does not, however, remain constant over years; it exceeds or sometimes falls short of the average. The cloud formation during thunderstorms, drifting of clouds during cyclonic days, rainfall from different

types of clouds, etc., are all common phenomena. Average monthly rainfall in the district is as below :

TABLE A
(Average monthly rainfall.)*

Months.						Inches.
January	..	..	..	..	..	0·25
February	..	..	..	..	..	0·21
March	..	..	..	..	..	0·69
April	..	..	..	..	..	1·17
May	..	..	..	..	..	3·17
June	..	..	..	..	..	6·74
July	..	..	..	..	..	11·82
August	..	..	..	..	..	11·71
September	..	..	..	..	..	6·93
October	..	..	..	..	..	3·27
November	..	..	..	..	..	0·89
December	..	..	..	..	..	0·01
Total					..	46·86

4 The district has several important rivers, of which only two are of any magnitude. Besides, the district is also drained by numbers of smaller rivulets. The rivers of the district mostly flow from west to east, with slight southerly inclination. Mayurakshi (or the Mor) is the main river of the district, rising in the Santal Parganas of Bihar. It enters Birbhum near the village Haripur and has an easterly course. The town Sainthia stands on its bank and the town Suri is also situated very close to this river. Ajoy is the second important river of the district. It has also originated from Chotonagpur in Santal Parganas and enters the district at its south-west corner. Its flood sometimes destroy the villages and crops on its banks. The most characteristic feature of the rivers of this district is that "in dry weather their beds are broad expanses of sand with small streams trickling down the centre, but during the rainy season they grow much broader and deeper, and after a heavy downpour rise in a few hours, occasionally overlapping their banks and inundating the surrounding country." The other rivers of the district are (i) Bakreswar with number of tributaries, (ii) Kopsi, (iii) Kula, (iv) Dwarka or Babla, (v) Bramhani, (vi) the Pagla and (vii) the Bansloi. There are also a net-work of canals of which special mention may be made of Bakreswar Canal and Kashinala. The district has also got several beels which help greatly in fish cultivation.

5. Birbhum has long suffered from lack of adequate means of communication. The first map showing the roads of this area is Valentyn's Map of Bengal. "At the beginning of the 19th century" as stated in the Census District Hand Book, 1951 "there were but few roads in the district and these few had been made by the Commercial Resident, Mr. Cheap, for the transport of goods to and from his factory at Suri, e.g., the roads from Suri to Ganutia

*Source :—Agricultural Geography of West Bengal, Department of Agriculture.

and to Katwa in Burdwan. The only road passable throughout the year for carts was the road from Suri to Burdwan through Surul." But with the advent of modern age the growing economic needs have called for planned development of communication system. As a result of which railways and road-ways have developed extensively and of late during the two Plan periods the isolation of the different areas of the district has been removed and the district has now direct connection with the different areas of the State as well as adjoining States.

6. In the present day economy railways play a very important role and in this respect the district is well provided. The Barhawra Loop line of the Eastern Railway is the only main railway line which bisects the district from south to north. It enters the district from Burdwan and passing through the heart of the district it goes out into Santal Parganas at Rajgaon station. Sainthia-Ondal line of the same railway connects the Loop line with the Grand Chord at Ondal. There is also another branch line from Nalhati, which goes up to Azimganj. Important stations on the Loop line with distance from Calcutta are: Bolpur (99 miles), Ahmedpur (111 miles), Sainthia (119 miles), Mallarpur (129 miles), Rampurhat (136 miles), Nalhati (145 miles), Chatra (150 miles) Muraroi (155 miles) and Rajgaon (162 miles).

The narrow-gauge line (33 miles) from Ahmedpur to Katwa touching at important stations like Labpur and Kirnahar also deserve mention.

7. The principal roads of the district and the road system are shown in the table given below :

TABLE B
(Road system in Birbhum.)

Serial No.	Name of road.	Markets and localities served.	Distance (miles).
1.	Suri-Sainthia-Kandi (Murshidabad)	Suri, Sainthia, Dashpalsa, and Kandi	31
2.	Suri-Masanjore Dam-Dumka (in Bihar).	Md. Bazar and Ranishwar	44
3.	Suri-Bolpur	Paurin, Purandarpur, Ilambazar and Bolpur	23
4.	Suri-Ahmedpur	Purandarpur and Ahmedpur	13
5.	Suri-Rajnagore-Jamtera (in Bihar)	Rajnagar and Tantipara	14
6.	Bolpur-Murarai-Pakur (in Bihar)	Ahmedpur, Sainthia, Godadharpur, Mallarpur, Rampurhat, Nalhati, Chatra and Murarai.	65
7.	Murarai-Jangipur (Murshidabad)	Paikar and Jangipur	16
8.	Nalhati-Ajimganj (Murshidabad)	Sagardighi, Baria, Ajimganj, Morgram, Lohapur, Takipur and Nalhati.	28
9.	Mallarpur-Kandi (Murshidabad) ..	Mallarpur, Mayureshwar, Dahpalsa and Kandi	35

7.01. The aforesaid table of course does not complete the whole picture. There are other numerous smaller roads, both metalled and non-metalled, which connect the interior of the district with the district headquarters and the principal towns. But it must be said that the roadways in the district have greatly improved during the recent years under the development plan, and it can be safely said that within the coming decade the whole face will be changed. Principal means of communications are age-old bullock-carts and motor trucks. Motor transport, though not cheap, is preferred due to its quickness. Of late a net-work of Bus service has been opened in the district to cater to the needs of passenger traffic.

CHAPTER II

Area and Population

1. According to the Surveyor-General of India the area of Birbhum extends over 1,754.0 square miles while the area according to the Director of Land Records and Surveys, West Bengal, is 1,742.9 square miles. Total area in acres of the district is 1,115.5 thousand acres (revised on the basis of Director of Land Records and Surveys, West Bengal, estimates of district areas as published in the Census Report of West Bengal, 1951).

2. There are only two sub-divisions in the district, viz., (i) Birbhum Sadar and (ii) Rampurhat, with headquarters respectively at Suri and Rampurhat. The headquarters of the district is situated at Suri. The area of Sadar subdivision is 1,136.9 square miles while that of Rampurhat is 606.0 square miles.

3. The district consists of 14 police-stations viz.:

(i) Suri, (ii) Sainthia, (iii) Rajnagar, (iv) Mohammedbazar, (v) Dubrajpur, (vi) Khoyrasol, (vii) Illambazar, (viii) Bolpur, (ix) Labpur, (x) Nanoor, (xi) Rampurhat, (xii) Mayureswar, (xiii) Nalhati, and (xiv) Murarai.

4. There are altogether 175 unions in the district constituted of 2,207 villages, distributed as below:

TABLE C
(Total number of villages.)*

Subdivisions.	Police-stations.	Number of villages.
Birbhum Sadar	Suri	180
	Sainthia	210
	Rajnagar	86
	Mohammedbazar	135
	Dubrajpur	181
	Khoyrasol	125
	Illambazar	123
	Bolpur	155
	Labpur	160
	Nanoor	131
Rampurhat	Rampurhat	202
	Mayureshwar	234
	Nalhati	142
	Murarai	143
Total .. 2	14	2,207

*According to Census, 1951.

5. The important towns and villages in the district are Suri, Sainthia, Dubrajpur, Bolpur, Rampurhat, Bakreswar, Ganutia, Illambazar, Kenduli, Labpur, Nalhati, Nanoor. A brief account of these towns and villages is given in the following sub-paragraphs (compiled from Census Report, 1951);

5.1. **Suri.**—Principal town and the administrative headquarters of the district. The town is situated at about two miles south of the Mor River. It is on the Sainthia-Ondal Branch line of the Eastern Railway. Ras Mancha, which is a carved brick temple situated in the town, is considered to be a nice specimen of temple architecture in West Bengal. The main industry of the town was manufacture of palanquins and furniture. Silk industry also flourished and bafta (mixed tussar and cotton cloth) is produced at Karidha.

5.2. **Sainthia.**—It is a village town in Sadar subdivision and is about 11 miles in distance towards east from Suri. It is a railway junction on the Loop line of the Eastern Railway. Most important business centre and biggest market in the district. There are several rice mills.

5.3. **Dubrajpur.**—A town in Suri subdivision. Distance from Suri is about 14 miles (south-east). It is situated on the Ondal-Sainthia Branch line. There is a Munsiff's court, a Sub-Registry office and a police-station. An important centre for rice trade. The main industry is manufacture of brass, bell-metal articles and ironwork. Places of historical importance are *garh* or mud fort at Krishnagar, said to have been built by a Raja of Rajnagar; and Dantindighi, a big tank said to have been excavated by Khagaditya Raja.

5.4. **Bolpur.**—A town in Suri subdivision and is located on the Loop line of the Eastern Railway. It is one of the biggest rice trading and rice milling centres. It has acquired special importance because of adjoining Santiniketan, Viswa-Varati University and Sriniketan.

5.5. **Rampurhat.**—Headquarters and principal town of the subdivision of the same name. It stands on the Loop line of the Eastern Railway just bordering Santal Parganas and is picturesquely adorned by the undulating slope. The hills of Santal Parganas gives a distant and pretty view. It is a very important trade centre through which much of the commerce of the Santal Parganas passes.

5.6. **Bakreswar.**—A very prominent village in Suri subdivision. Distance is about 12 miles from Suri (southwest). It is important for the existence of a large group of temples and a number of sulphurous hot springs, with cold springs in close proximity to them. It is a place of pilgrimage. The waters of the springs have been found to be highly radioactive for which this has curative effect on certain specific diseases.

5.7. **Ganutia.**—A village in Rampurhat subdivision, situated 11 miles east of Sainthia Railway Station on the river Mor. It was once the centre of silk industry.

5.8. **Illambazar.**—A village in Suri subdivision. Distance about 24 miles south of Suri. It is situated on the river Ajay. It was once an important centre of lac industry, particularly manufacture of lac toys and bangles. But of late the industry has decayed, the legacy being still borne by a class of people called Nuris, who are still now maintaining the tradition though on a very small scale.

5.9. **Kenduli.**—A village in Suri subdivision and is situated on the river Ajay. Distance about 22 miles from Suri. It is known as the birth place of Jayadeva, the immortal poet of Gita-Govinda.

5.10. **Labhpur.**—A village in Suri subdivision. This village is regarded as a pithastan.

5.11. **Nalhati.**—A village in Rampurhat subdivision and is situated on the Loop line of the Eastern Railways. This is an important trade centre for rice and has greatly increased in importance during the period of last 30 years. This village is also an well-known centre for manufacture of bell-metal and brass wares.

5.12. **Nanoor.**—A village situated about 24 miles from Suri. It is celebrated as being the birth place of poet Chandidas.

6. The first census in the year 1872 recorded a population of 853,785 in the district. This population rose to 1,066,889 in the year 1951. Population of the district has varied according to variation in the state of agriculture which is the mainstay of the people of the district. The characteristic feature of the population of the district may be underlined by stating that "if one considers that the growth of population bears reasonably directed on the means of subsistence, a review of 30 years in the variation of population seems to indicate that the maximum pressure—for a purely agricultural people—and the largest bulk is absolutely dependent on agriculture—with the soil as that of Birbhum and the capacities as that of the Birbhum agriculturists and under conditions physical financial and social under which they labour—has practically been reached.....mere extension of cultivation—of which, as stated, the margin is not much—has little possibility of growth" (Census Report, 1951).

7. The density of population of the district according to Census, 1951, is 612 persons per square miles. The following statement shows the variation in density (persons per square mile) during the period of last fifty years :

TABLE D
(Variation in density of population.)*

Police-station	1951.	1941.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.
Suri	715	686	604	555	610	611
Sainthia	589	543	503	391	429	430
Rajnagar	393	406	359	322	353	354
Mahammedbazar	441	429	382	237	261	264
Dubrajpur	549	549	497	459	504	504
Khoyrasai	583	580	520	409	450	450
Ilambazar	482	486	478	371	408	408
Bolpur	601	527	483	375	412	413
Labhpur	638	642	595	589	654	614
Nanoor	581	615	539	664	729	688
Rampurhat	720	711	622	556	606	564
Mayureswar	625	638	564	602	661	638
Nalhati	736	713	662	604	650	602
Murairi	751	740	675	571	677	625
Birbhum district ..	612	601	544	489	539	520

8. It is clear from the above table that the district has not recorded steady increase in density. The reason for this may be well stated in the words of the Census Report. "Agriculture in the district is so poor and the

*Census Report, 1951.

soil has been so worn out that it cannot bear densities much about 300-400 per square mile. The district has periodically got rid of population in excess of this average density on the pretext of the slightest disturbance in the salubrity of the climate." Besides the district has very little importance in regard to industry which generally tends to the increase in density. But one characteristic may be noted that the increase in density has been more marked in the urban areas than in the rural areas. The urban density per square mile has been recorded as 4,791 while that of rural is only 577 according to the Census of 1951.

9. The people inhabiting the districts are mostly Bagdis, Sadgops, Santals, Muchis, Brahmins, Mals, Baruis, Haris, Lets, Bhollas, Jadupatias, etc.

10. The population of the district is indicated thana by thana in the following table:

TABLE E

(Population of the district according to Census, 1951.)

Subdivision		Police-station.			Area in square miles.	Population.	Density of population.
Birbhum Sadar	..	Suri ..	..	..	113.1	80,823	715
		Sainthia	..	..	120.1	70,773	589
		Rajnagar	..	..	85.2	33,526	393
		Mohammedbazar	..	..	121.0	53,392	441
		Dubrajpur	..	..	138.8	76,226	549
		Khoyrasal	..	..	105.6	61,553	583
		Ilambazar	..	..	100.2	48,289	482
		Bolpur..	..	..	128.8	77,440	601
		Labpur	..	..	104.7	66,778	638
		Nanoor	..	..	119.4	69,359	581
Rampurhat	..	Rampurhat	..	..	182.4	131,309	720
		Mayureshsar	..	..	147.0	91,835	625
		Nalhati	..	..	138.8	102,116	736
		Mururai	..	..	138.7	103,470	751
District Total					1,742.9	1,066,889	612

11. Distribution of population according to occupation and percentage relation to the total population may be shown as below:

TABLE F

(Classification of population according to livelihood—Census, 1951.)

Classes.	Number of population.		Percentage relation to total population.	
	Sadar.	Rampur-hat.	Sadar.	Rampur-hat.
(i) Agricultural classes—				
(a) Cultivating labourers and their dependents..	158,649	119,460	14.87	11.20
(b) Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependents.	4,481	1,907	0.42	0.18
(c) Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependents.	256,307	195,258	24.2	18.30
(d) Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependents.	88,376	43,844	8.28	4.11
(ii) Non-agricultural classes—				
Persons including dependents who derive their principal means of livelihood from their dependents)—				
(a) Production, other than cultivation ..	34,864	24,012	3.27	2.25
(b) Commerce	21,086	11,811	1.98	1.10
(c) Transport	3,539	4,175	0.33	0.39
(d) Other services and miscellaneous sources	70,857	28,263	6.64	2.65

Also please see Appendices I to III.

CHAPTER III

Agricultural Geography—Land utilization—Crop production

1. About 71.53 per cent. of the total area of the district falls under net cropped area and about 2.94 per cent. of the total area of the district can be accounted for as current fallow. Besides, on an average 15.24 per cent. of the area are not available for cultivation. But the picture of land utilization changes from year to year. Waste lands are reclaimed, roads and buildings and irrigation channels, etc., cover new areas from year to year, more and more areas come under double cropping and lastly cropped area varies from year to year under changing weather condition and agro-economic situation. So land utilisation pattern is not a constant feature. The following table shows the land utilization in the district from year to year:

TABLE G
(Land utilization.)*

Items.	Acreage (in 1,000 acres).				
	1954-55. (a)	1955-56. (a)	1956-57. (a)	1957-58. (b)	1958-59. (b)
(a) Total area of the district ..	1,115.5	1,115.5	1,115.5	1,115.5	1,115.5
(b) Area under Forest	—	—	6.0	7.0	7.0
(c) Area not available for cultivation	178.0	179.5	175.0	175.0	175.1
(d) Other uncultivated land excluding current fallow.	42.1	41.5	41.0	40.0	39.0
(e) Current fallow	78.4	71.5	78.3	68.2	69.9
(f) Net area sown	817.6	823.0	815.2	825.3	824.5
(g) Total cropped area	910.1	922.1	909.2	907.1	904.5
(h) Area sown more than once ..	93.1	99.1	94.0	81.8	80.0

1.1. In the table area under forest includes only reserved forests and protected forests which are not found in this district. But there are smaller units of forest in this district covering about 52.88 square miles, total area under plantation, being 3,435.66 acres. These forest areas are mostly located in the following places:

- (a) Rajnagar police-station.
- (b) Sainthia police-station.
- (c) Kachijore beat in Dubrajpur police-station of Suri subdivision.
- (d) Chhora beat in Suri police-station.
- (e) Tansuli Mouza or Rashpur beat in Mahammedbazar police-station.

The forests of these localities are all scattered and no working plans have yet been prepared. The condition of the forests of this district particularly Md. Bazar and Rajnagar is satisfactory. Erosion is the main problem of this area for which the Forest Department is reported to have taken various measures to check the erosion.

*Source : Agricultural Geography of West Bengal, Agriculture Directorate.

2. There are two main seasons of Agriculture in the area, the first being the Kharif extending over the months from mid-April to October, the second season is Rabi which extends over the months from August to December-January. Aman or winter rice is the most important crop of the district and the bulk of the cultivable land of the district is reserved for the cultivation of this crop. The other important crop is Aus or Bhadui crop, the area under which is not very appreciable. Rabi crops cover only a very small area in Nalhati and Murarai thanas. There are about 13 classes of land existing in the district with district local name for each, the richest of which is locally known as *do*. Then there are others like *Sona*, *Sali*, *ola*, etc. This gives a great choice of crop and as a result there is very small risk of total failure. Other important crops are musur, til, sugarcane, jute. In this district there is cultivation of mulberry also. Double cropping is the practice in this district and quite a good area comes under this head. It is about 8.27 per cent. of the net cropped area and 7.64 per cent. of the total cropped area.

3. Cropped area normally does not remain constant over years. It fluctuates according to variation in weather condition and other agro-economic feature. But the normal trend of utilization of average total cropped area by different crops may be indicated as below:

TABLE H

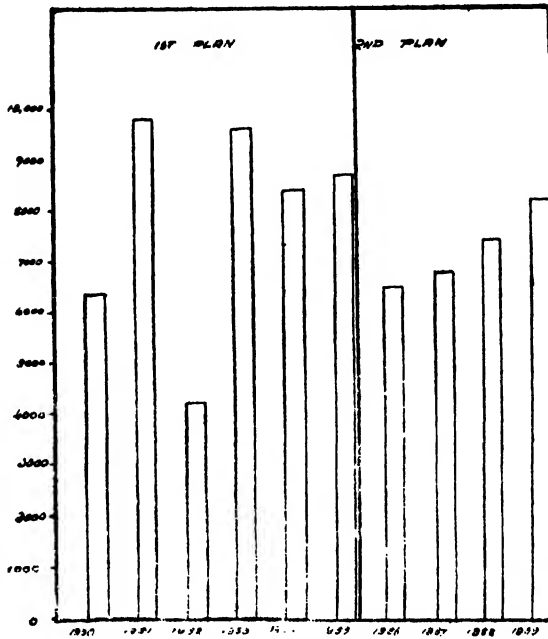
(Utilization percentage by different crops.)*

Principal crops.					Percentage
(i) Autumn Rice	..	..	..	..	9.40
(ii) Winter Rice	..	..	..	..	79.22
(iii) Wheat ..	..	..	..	..	1.12
(iv) Barley ..	..	..	..	..	0.05
(v) Gram ..	..	..	..	..	2.22
(vi) Other pulses	..	..	..	..	4.23
(vii) Potato ..	..	..	..	..	0.97
(viii) Sugarcane	..	..	..	..	0.80
(ix) Mustard ..	..	..	..	..	0.15
(x) Linseed ..	..	..	..	..	0.14
(xi) Jute ..	..	..	..	..	0.70
(xii) Other crops	..	..	..	..	1.00
Total					100.00

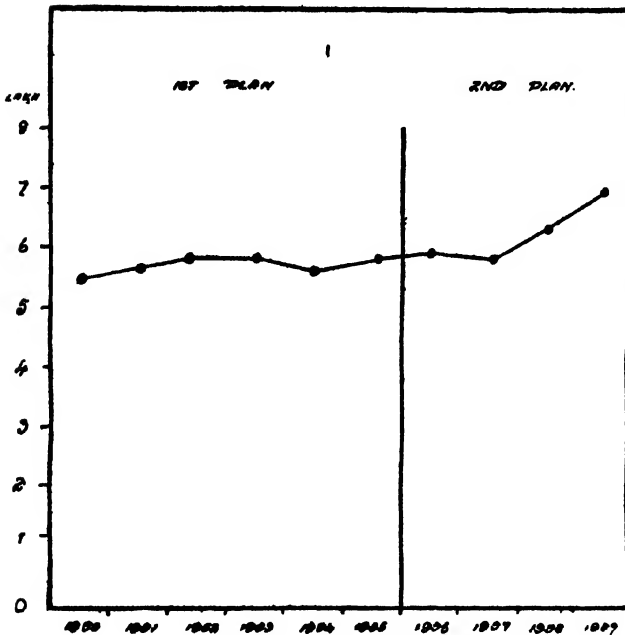
*Source : Agricultural Geography of West Bengal, Agriculture Directorate.

3.1. The diagram and the graph given below give an indication about the trend of acreage under potato and rice during the First and Second Plan period.

(Fig.—1)—Trend of acreage under potato



(Fig.—2)—Trend of acreage under rice



The table given in Appendix III would give an idea of land under different principal crops including fruits for a period of eight years commencing from 1950-51. Appendix III would also give an idea about the yield per acre of the principal crops.

4. Average and total production of the principal crops of the district have been shown in the table given in Appendix III. The figures are for a period of eight years commencing from 1950-51.

5. The district receives 46.86" of maximum annual rainfall, average percentage distribution of rainfall being as below :

	Per cent.
(i) January-February	0.9
(ii) March-May	10.8
(iii) June-October	86.4
(iv) November-December	1.9

Periodical fluctuation in distribution of rainfall in the district is really striking and during the period 1947-1953 a study has revealed that Birbhum received lowest annual rainfall (34.51"). Agriculture does not as a matter of fact depend only on total rainfall, the nature of its distribution has also great effect on the agriculture of the district. Another interesting point is that Birbhum gets on an average an almost lowest number of rainy days in any year, e.g., 61.13, while highest number of rainy days are recorded in Darjeeling as 113.55, the Jalpaiguri district following with 109.94. Floods and Droughts are frequent visitors of the district. According to the census report the district was visited by floods in the year 1902, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1939, 1946, 1949 and very recently during 1959 when the police-stations like Nanoor, Labpur, Mayureshwar and Kirnahar were very widely affected. There had been occasional droughts also, though drought does not actually mean complete failure of rainfall. "It means either want of rainfall in time or want of adequate rainfall." The position in respect of irrigation may be clear if the following lines from "A Brief Agricultural Geography of West Bengal" are quoted :

"As the soil is in general poor and has low water-holding capacity, irrigation facilities are of great importance. Droughts visit frequently. When rainfall was not timely and adequate, lack of irrigation facilities brought in threat of crop failure. Bund and tank irrigation is practised. But the whole picture of irrigation system has changed with completion of the Mayurakshi Project".

On a rough estimate about 71 per cent. of the cropped area comes under irrigation and this district gets most of the benefit of irrigation from Government canals. Other statistical information in this connection may be found in the table under Appendix IV.

6. The following table shows the period of sowing and harvesting of the principal crops in the district :

TABLE I
(Sowing Calendar.)

Name of the crops.	Period of sowing.	Period of harvesting.
Suri subdivision—		
Aman Paddy ..	June/August ..	November/February.
Rabi ..	November/December	February/April.
Bhadoi ..	May/July ..	September/October.
Rampurhat subdivision—		
Aman Paddy ..	June/July ..	November/December.
Rabi ..	October/November	December/January.
Bhadoi ..	April/May ..	August/September

7. The seed requirement per acre of the different principal crops grown in the district is shown below:

Aman—15 seers.

Potato—9 maunds.

Sugarcane—45 maunds (sugarcane cuttings).

8. The effect of Mayurakshi Project on agricultural production and the general economy of the district has been immense. Along with some parts of the district of Murshidabad and Burdwan the whole of the district of Birbhum has fallen within the command area of the Project comprising of roughly an area of about 1.85 lakh areas of land. The effect has been estimated to be different depending on the variation in category of lands as also from region to region. Accordingly benefits derived have been different though an attempt has been made to assess out an average rate for such benefits. It has been found that in certain region of the command area the rate of increase in yield per acre of paddy has been recorded as much as 10 maunds per acre as compared to average yield per acre in the non-irrigated areas. In other areas, on the other hand, such rate of increase has been only 3 maunds per acre or less. The combined yield per acre of Aus and Aman paddy in the district had been approximately about 17.55 maunds, but after improvement this has been estimated to have gone up to about 20.48 maunds per acre. The average rate of increase in yield for Aman and Aus combined has thus been estimated to be about 2.93 maunds per acre.

In this connection a reference may be made to the study that has been made by Shri N. C. Chakravarty of the Indian Statistical Institute. The results of the said study has been incorporated in a Report entitled "Report on estimates of outturn of paddy and straw from agricultural lands (in the command area of the Mayurakshi Project).".

CHAPTER IV

Agricultural Marketing

1. The Committee on Definitions of the Association of Marketing Technic in America has defined marketing as "activities which are involved in the flow of goods and services from producers to consumers." The object of marketing is thus to promote harmony and bring about an equilibrium between production and consumption. It is a function which is essential for the economic progress of the country. The importance of agricultural marketing in the development of economic condition of this country was emphasised far back as in 1928 when the Royal Commission on Agriculture in its report stated that "the prosperity of the agriculturist and the success of any policy of general agricultural improvement depend to very large degree on the facilities which the agricultural community has at its disposal for marketing to the best advantage such of its produces as is surplus to its own requirement". Since then agricultural marketing has been adopted as an important item of the programme of Government activities in the Centre as well as in the State levels and with the gradual development of agricultural economy the importance of agricultural marketing has been impressively recognised at all quarters. The following pages of this Chapter will be devoted in giving some glimpses of the problem of agricultural marketing in the district.

A. System of Marketing

2. The traditional system of marketing in which the producers carry their merchandise to a central place, called market, where users assemble to get them for consumption with slight variation here and there, still persist in this district also. The system of barter is also not absent in the villages where the major crop serves as a medium of exchange. Loans are often given in terms of paddy and loans are realised in terms of paddy. Fish, vegetables, etc., even now are exchanged for paddy or rice. But with the gradual development in the sphere of economic activities the modern system of marketing has been introduced, complexities and problems of marketing have gradually cropped up. The growers price is in most cases determined and dictated by the middlemen who operate in the villages. These middlemen work as agent of the wholesalers or millers and are also financed by them, as a result these middlemen look more to the interest of the wholesalers at the cost of the growers. From the time the produces leave the producers to the time these reach the consumers, the movement or the system of marketing varies according to the commodities and local circumstances. This aspect is briefly discussed below.

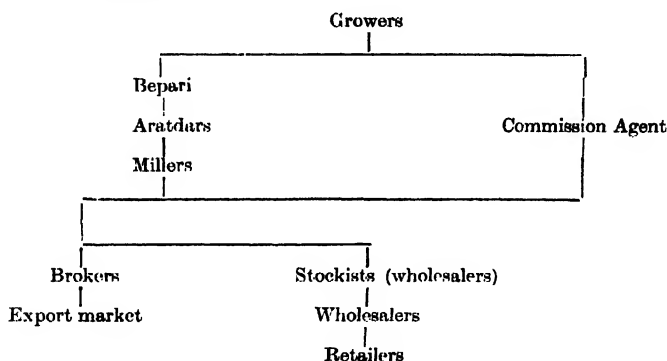
2.1. Paddy is commonly grown in the district and the principal varieties are Ramsal, Kalma, Dudkalma, Patnai, Raghusal, Bhasamanik, Sindurmukhi and Kalamkati of which about 45 per cent. come under Bhasamanik, 40 per cent. under Kalamkati. Paddy is put on sale in comparatively larger quantities and is ordinarily assembled through the agencies of middlemen, who occupy a key position or in other words the middlemen are the pivot of the trade. Paddy normally comes to the local mills, of which there are about 68 in the district, through two channels. The big growers themselves bring the stock to the mills and secondly it comes through a set of middlemen. About 30 per cent. of the produce are assembled through the growers themselves while 60 per cent. comes to the



A typical rural market in the district

mills through agencies like fariabs, village merchants, beparis and aratdars. Besides these two agencies there is another agency through which paddy is also assembled to the mills. This agency is known as commission agent, who purchase the stock on behalf of respective mills. About 10 per cent. of the marketable surplus are assembled through this agency. These commission agents are financed by the mills and in some cases they also find their own capital for investment. Paddy as such is not generally exported outside the district, on the contrary Birbhum receives about 80,000 maunds of paddy from Murshidabad district for milling at centres like Sainthia, Bolpur, Mollarpur, Ahmedpur and Dubrajpur, where rice mills are concentrated. Recently Co-operative Societies have also appeared in the scene and have been working as commission agents of the mills.

2.2 Distribution is however effected in the shape of rice. Different agencies operate in this sphere also and the commodity reaches the consumers through the agencies like brokers, wholesalers and retailers. The brokers however play the dominant role. They approach the wholesalers in places outside the district taking samples with them and secure orders on behalf of the mills. They all also bring traders from different places in contact with the mills. This agency work on brokerage and commission paid by the millers on whose behalf they operate. There is a market practice in vogue in Birbhum which is known as "bilticut". Under the system a consignment is sent to any outside market for delivery to the consignor who sends his agent to that particular place with the railway receipt. The representative of the mill finds out a purchaser and sells the R.R. (including other incidental costs). The purchasers take delivery of the consignment after the railway receipt is endorsed by the representative of the consignor on receipt of payment. This practice is however gradually dying out. The system enumerated above may be illustrated in the following diagram:



2.3. Potato is another important crop grown in the district and total production comes to about 9 lakh maunds. In addition to this about 50,000 maunds of potato are brought in to this district during August to October. Export outside the district is very negligible. It is the growers who play the important role in assembling the produce. The growers bring their stock in the assembling markets where these are sold to stockists or wholesalers. The latter distributes the assembled stock to retailers for retail distribution. In the primary markets however growers sell their produce directly to the consumers or in some cases to small traders or beparis who operate as middlemen between the growers and the wholesalers. But the share of the category of market functionary in this trade is very small and on a rough estimate it may be stated that 75 per

cent. of the annual turnover is assembled by the growers themselves while little about 25 per cent. passes through beparis or middlemen. Sometimes the growers also operate as middlemen. The system known as aratdari is also in existence to a small extent, where an agency, called aratdars, maintains godowns at the assembling or wholesale markets and hold the stock on behalf of the growers or other beparis for sale in exchange of aratdari or commission. Wholesale transaction or export outside the district which is although very negligible is undertaken by this agency through another set of beparis or on direct contact with merchants at the destination.

B. Market practices and market charges.

3. In the absence of any sort of organisation no organised sale is effected. The growers price in most cases is controlled by middlemen who operate in the villages. The middlemen are appointed, as already pointed out in the foregoing section, by the millers or stockists and are financed by them. The prices are fixed under open agreement system or private negotiations. Open auction system is not in vogue. In the export trade of rice the practice known as "bilticut", which has been explained already, is in vogue. In general the practices of operation through brokers on the right of sample is prevalent in the rice trade. Usually paddy and rice are brought to the assembling market packed in gunny bags. Paddy is not sold in the hat or market.

3.1. There are some charges leviable on the sale proceeds of the produce or any article put in the market for sale; in some cases these charges are partially payable by the buyers as well in addition to the price of the produce. The deductions may be both in cash or kind from the sale proceeds. These charges are known as market charges. These are legitimate charges realisable by the purchasers and recognised by custom. But it is on this account that the malpractices occur in the marketing system which deprive the growers their legitimate share. Unscrupulous merchants take advantage of the ignorance of the growers and deduct exorbitant charges from the sale proceeds. Unless these charges are regulated and regularised orderly marketing cannot be assured. Recently control measures through regulation of markets by enactment of legislation have been adopted in many of the States and in West Bengal also market regulation is going to be introduced very early.

3.2. In Birbhum district following types of market charges are leviable in transaction of rice and paddy:

- (i) *Dhalta* is charged to cover loss on account of driage and admixture of other foreign materials like dust, stone, particles, etc. Uniformly 2 seers per maund is charged in all the markets in Birbhum. This charge is however levied in all transactions of paddy up to the stage of mills. No dhalta is charged in case of transaction in terms of rice. This charge is payable by the sellers.
- (ii) *Isvarbritti* is another kind of charge levied on the seller (growers or beparis) by the buyers, i.e., wholesale stockists or mills, as contribution towards a charitable fund. The charge is at 16 nP. per transaction of every Rs. 100.
- (iii) *Koyali* or weighment charge including loading and unloading is levied at all stages of assembling at 6 nP. per bag of 2½ maunds payable by the sellers.

(iv) *Hat charges* are levied on all transactions of paddy when assembled at any market place, be it through growers or itinerant beparis. But such charges are not levied on stocks which are assembled at mill premises. The charges varies from 50 nP. per cart-load of 8-10 maunds, at the rate of Rs. 2 per lorry-load of 150 maunds and for small lots at the rate of 25 nP. for each head-load.

(v) The aratdars receives commission for the services rendered and the broker receives brokerage.

3.3. In cases of transaction of potato also market charges are levied and these are as follows:

(i) *Iswarbritti* as described above is also realised in potato trade by the aratdars at the rate of 25 nP. for transaction of every Rs. 100.

(ii) *Weighment charges* including loading and unloading are realised from the sellers at all stages at the rate of 6 nP. per bag of 1 maund 10 seers.

(iii) *Hat charges* are also levied on all persons who assemble their stock in the market at the rate of 75 nP. per cart-load and Rs. 2.50 nP. per lorry-load and at 25 nP. per small lots.

C. Village retention and marketable surplus

4. The producers in the villages have to meet certain commitments. They have to pay wages in kind for hired labour and there is the practice of barter transaction in some places in which paddy is exchanged for other commodities of every day use. Then the producers have to set aside a portion of their produce as seed and also for the purpose of stock feeding, giving alms and charities. Above all they must have adequate stock for consumption by themselves and their dependents. All these together constitute the village retention, which accordingly is a variable factor in the economy of the villagers. It varies from place to place depending as they are on the following factors:

- (a) practice of paying wages of hired labour in kind,
- (b) prevalence of the practice of barter transaction in which paddy or rice is exchanged for other commodities of every day use,
- (c) quantities used for stock-feeding,
- (d) volume of consumption by the growers and their dependants.

Other factors like size of the growers' holding, their indebtedness, relative importance of rice in the local dietary, etc., also are to be considered in determining the proportion of the village retention so far as food crops are concerned. In case of non-food crops only the quantity necessary for domestic consumption goes towards making the village retention, the balance being the marketable surplus. After meeting all these commitments the growers are left with a surplus which is the marketable surplus with the grower.

5. Marketable surplus is a very important factor in determining the general trend of the rural economy since on the flow of such surplus depends the trend of price. It again varies with the variation in prices. When price rises due to interaction of other factors there is the tendency of hoarding with the consequent decrease in the marketable surplus.

6. The following table brings out a rough estimate of quantitative utilization percentage of the principal crops of the district. This is based on recent (1960) investigation made by the officers of the Marketing Branch of the Agriculture Directorate:

TABLE J
(Village retention.)

Items.	Commodities.	
	Rice.	Potato.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
(a) Seed	4	2
(b) Other domestic requirements—		
(i) Wages	2	..
(ii) Barter		
(c) Domestic consumption	60	18
(d) Marketable surplus	34	80

7. To compare the position in respect of the State as a whole so far as the major foodgrains are concerned may be indicated as below: *

	Per cent.
(i) Seed	... 4
(ii) Payment for wages	... 20
(iii) Barter	... 2
(iv) Domestic consumption	... 47
(v) Marketable surplus	... 27
	100

*Source : Brochure on the marketing of rice in West Bengal, published by Marketing Branch of the Directorate of Agriculture.



Storage in village. A typical village "Moral"



Storage in Secondary Market

D. *Price Spread*

8. Price spread indicates the distribution of the consumer's rupee and its share apportioned at different stages from the producers to the consumers. This is constituted of varied items of expenditure incurred in various processes through which a commodity passes to consumer. The expenses and their items increase if however the intermediate functions are large, e.g., long distance transport by rail, or river, assembling by wholesale merchants, transport again to distributing markets, final distribution at destination through retailers. It is therefore obvious that the price spread and the ultimate price depends on how the product is distributed and how many stages it has to cover from producer to consumer. Examples of price spread may be found in Appendix VII.

E. *Storage*

9. Storage plays a very important role in marketing of agricultural produces. But in practice the facilities of storage particularly of grains available to cultivators are inadequate. The producer is forced to sell his produce as soon as it is ready partly because he has no staying capacity and partly because he cannot store his produce properly for long.

10. The existing methods and conditions of storage in the district are primitive. In the villages paddy is stored by the farmers in bulk in simple structures prepared out of locally available materials. These vary in size, shape and construction. The receptacles made of paddy straw ropes, known as "morais" and the same made of a thick bamboo matting plastered with cowdung, both inside and outside, are common. There are many farmers who do not have separate storage space. They store their commodity in the floors of their dwelling house which are mostly kutcha structure. In the markets both paddy and rice are stored in storage godowns with cemented floors or paved with flag-stones. Paddy is stored usually in bulk. At rice mills paddy is stored both in bulk and bags and rice is usually stored in bags in the godowns with pucca floors. Bulk storage is most common in the rural areas while in the markets as well as in mills storage in bags is the normal feature. Rice is not normally stored in this district either by the growers or the merchants. The scientific preservation of paddy is still unknown in this area.

11. Storage of potato is however a difficult problem for the growers in this district. The crop is generally harvested by the middle of March and has to be stored up to October or November. During this period both temperature and humidity are usually high. The indigenous method can hardly give suitable temperature, humidity and air circulation. The growers or the middlemen follow the same method of storing and keep potato in ordinary godown with sands spread over the floor of the godown with a thickness of about one inch. In the absence of Cold Storage the growers of the district have no other alternative but to follow the indigenous and primitive method. One Cold Storage plant has been set up very recently, about which mention will again be made in a paragraph to follow. It is expected this will go a long way to remove a long-felt demand of the potato growers of the district.

12. The following table shows the approximate storage accommodation available in some of the important markets in the district:

TABLE K
(Storage accommodation.)

Name of the district.	Godown capacity showing different groups.	Storage accommodation available.	
		Number of godowns.	Storage accommodation in maunds.
Birbhum	Up to 500 maunds ..	209	81,550
	501 to 1,000 maunds ..	68	66,900
	1,001 to 5,000 maunds ..	76	224,500
	5,001 to 10,000 maunds ..	28	229,500
	Above 10,000 maunds ..	52	1,078,000
Total ..		433	1,680,450

12.1. A statement showing the particulars of different kinds of storage godowns in the district has been appended in Appendix VIII. The information are based on a survey conducted by the officers of the Marketing Branch of the Agriculture Directorate.

13. Paddy and rice are not generally stored for longer period. The merchants and mill-owners have their own godowns and store paddy during the season from November to March. In case where a merchant has no godown of his own he hires a godown on monthly rental basis which is regulated by factors like (a) location of the godown in the market, (b) importance of the market, (c) storage capacity, (d) type of construction. Accordingly rent varies from godown to godown and from market to market.

13.1. Cost of storage is however an important factor in the marketing of foodgrains particularly which require long-period storage. In the villages foodgrains are stored in golas wherefrom it is difficult to make an accurate estimate of the cost of conservation in the villages. The cost depends on the cost of receptacles. While in the market the cost of storage depends on three factors, e.g., godown rent, handling charges and interest. These are liable to vary from place to place. On the above basis the cost of storage for 500 maunds of paddy per month in an important trade centre may be indicated as below:

	Ra.
(i) Rent ..	10
(ii) Handling ..	30
(iii) Interest ..	5
	<hr/>
	45

Average cost per maund per month thus works out to 9 nP. per maund. While in case of potato cost of storage per maund in indigenous method comes to little over Rs. 3 for a period of six month.



A front view of a Cold Storage in Sainthia



**Treatment of potato in a pre-cooling chamber
before loading**

14. Loss in storage normally results from floor damp, weevil formation and vermin attack. Paddy is less susceptible to loss than rice in storage owing to the protection afforded to rice kernel by its covering of husk. The former may lose 1 to 3 per cent. in weight due to driage in the hot months, while the latter may lose in weight to the extent of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. when stored for two or four months (Brochure on the Marketing of Rice in West Bengal). Food Department however normally allowed 1 per cent. as storage loss for storage up to six months. No scientific study has been made to give a correct indication about such loss. Potato is more susceptible to loss since temperature and humidity are usually high during the period of March to October/November when potato is normally stored. The indigenous method can hardly give suitable temperature, humidity and air circulation. Normally rottage does not exceed 18 per cent. but it has been experienced that storage loss may even go up to 50 per cent. under exceptional circumstances.

15. Agricultural Produce (Warehousing Corporation) Act, 1956, of the Government of India has opened great possibility towards improvements of storage problem of agricultural commodities. Under the provision of the Act, Central Warehousing Corporation and State Warehousing Corporations in the different States have come into being very recently. These corporations have programme to set up warehouses of various capacities. In West Bengal also a State Warehousing Corporation has been set up which has set up 20 warehouses in different places in the State during the Second Five-Year Plan period. Though Birbhum district has not as yet come within the phased programme of setting up warehouses by the State Warehousing Corporation the Central Warehousing Corporation has already established a warehouse at Sainthia.

16. In recent years the Cold Storages, as scientific method of storage, have gained popularity. A Cold Storage plant known as Bijoy Cold Storage under private management has been set up at Sainthia. The capacity of the plant is 25,000 maunds. It has already started functioning with the 1961 crop—when it gave accommodation for as much as 5000 maunds of potato. The potato growers are no longer so helpless for storing their produces as they had been. This may be considered as a landmark and a step further towards development of agricultural marketing in Birbhum district.

F. *Malpractices, Weights and Measures*

17. The practice of deductions from the growers return in cash transaction of agricultural produces in the market in the name of contribution towards charity fund, benefit fund, premium against driage and shrinkage and such others is since old. Sanction behind such deduction is only custom and tradition. But these customs have long been abused and customary deductions have become exaction depriving the growers from their legitimate return. These malpractices in this shape or that are prevalent more or less in all places. But gradually with the spread of education the growers are becoming more conscious as a result of which such malpractices are disappearing. In Birbhum also such changes are in sight though some of the malpractices are still in vogue to a certain extent. *Dhalta* system is still in practice. The rice mills while purchasing paddy deduct uniformly two seers per maund to cover against driage, shrinkage and admixture of foreign materials. This practice is gradually disappearing and as a result of resistance given by the conscious growers some of the rice mills in Dubrajpur area are purchasing paddy from the grower without charging any *dhalta*. The deduction called "*Isvarbrist*"

is still in vogue in the district. The middlemen do not generally pay the fraction of coins. In vegetable markets the excess of one or two seers over a maund is not taken into account in calculating the prices of the articles.

18. Normally there is no diversity of weights in the district. The standard weight is 80 tolas making a seer and this weight is generally followed in all parts of the district. But the practice of purchasing paddy in 82 tolas by some of the rice mills in the district is still prevalent. In such case a producer has to part with two tolas in every seer. This is a kind of malpractice still in existence. In retail trade hand-scales with wooden, cane or metallic pans are generally used. Measures used have various local names. These local measures are made of bamboo or cane. Metric system of weights and measures are under introduction.

G. Processing

19. Paddy and sugarcane are the two major crops grown in the district which are processed inside the district before put to sale.

20. Paddy is converted into rice by husking by manual labour or power mill. The husking by manual labour is a simple indigenous method of husking the paddy with the help of a motor or by use of power-driven machine. This is commonly known as hand-pounding. The husking by power mill is known as machine milling. Before husking parboiling is done, which consists in steeping the grains in water and drying by application of heat or other means. This is necessary to toughen the rice kernel so that it may withstand the process of hand-husking and milling, as the case may be, and also to make the husk more easily removable. Parboiling gives a quarter outturn than in case of paddy which is not so treated. The cost of hand pounding and milling are respectively Rs. 1.50 and Rs. 1.00 per maund of paddy on average. The cost of parboiling varies from 37 nP. to 75 nP. As regards hulling outturn the ratio is 3:2 and 1 maund: 26 seers respectively by hand pounding process and machine milling. In this connection it may be noted that "the average paddy grain consists of 23 to 25 per cent. husk, 1 to 2 per cent. enticle and gerass and 74 to 76 per cent. kernel. Normally therefore a sample of paddy reasonably free from extraneous matter as dirt, etc., should yield on hulling roughly 74 per cent. of saleable products" (Report on the Marketing of Rice in India, 1955). On an average the hand pounding form yields 2 to 3 per cent. more than what is received from machine milling. Hulling outturn in case of different varieties of paddy grown in Birbhum are as follows:

TABLE I
(Hulling outturn.)

Variety.	Quantity in maunds.	Rice produced approximately, parboiled.
(i) Ramsal	1½	1 maund.
(ii) Duckalma	1½	1 maund.
(iii) Bhasamanik	1½	38 seers.
(iv) Sindurmukhi	1½	39 seers.

(Based on trade estimate.)



Loading potato in cold store chamber



Inside view of a Cold Storage Loaded Racks



A sugar mill: Cane-loaded carrier moving to mill-rollers for crushing

21. There are 68 rice mills in Birbhum district. Over and above these rice mills there are over 700 paddy husking machines scattered over the district and annual turnover is approximately about 16,60,256 maunds. Total quantities of rice milled by the rice mills in the district during 1957 and 1958 were respectively 27,34,370 and 28,54,513 maunds. This roughly gives an idea about the trend of annual turnover. The names and locations of the rice mills in the district are given below :

Name of the mill.					Location.
1.	Ananda Rice Mill	..	..	..	Bolpur.
2.	Shri Gopal Rice Mill	..	..	..	Do.
3.	Shri Ganesh Rice Mill	..	..	..	Do.
4.	Shri Gourisankar Rice Mill (Change of name : Bengal Milling Industry)	..	..	..	Do.
5.	Kamala Rice Mill	..	..	..	Do.
6.	Lakshi Narayan Rice Mill	..	..	..	Do.
7.	Mohan Lal Biswanath Rice Mill	..	..	..	Do.
8.	Mohabir Rice Mill	..	..	..	Do.
9.	Panchunani Rice Mill	..	..	..	Do.
10.	Prithiraj Tilak Chandra Rice Mill	..	..	..	Do.
11.	Provat Rice Mill	..	..	..	Do.
12.	J. B. Paul and D. P. Paul Rice Mill	..	..	..	Do.
13.	Satya Narayan Rice Mill	..	..	..	Do.
14.	Ranjan Rice Mill	..	..	..	Do.
15.	Raksha Kali Rice Mill	..	..	..	Do.
16.	Saraswati Rice Mill	..	..	..	Do.
17.	Ramjiban Rice Mill	..	..	..	Do.
18.	Dutta Rice Mill	..	..	..	Labpur.
19.	Fullara Rice Mill	..	..	..	Do.
20.	Hindusthan Rice Mill	..	..	..	Kirnahar.
21.	Indra Sakti Rice Mill	..	..	..	Do.
22.	Mohendra Nath Rice Mill	..	..	..	Suri.
23.	Suri Rice Mill	..	..	..	Do.
24.	Makhan Rice Mill	..	..	..	Dubrajpur.
25.	Dubrajpur Rice & Oil Mill	..	..	..	Do.
26.	Sitaram Rice Mill	..	..	..	Do.
27.	Annapur Rice Mill	..	..	..	Do.
28.	Shri Krishna Rice Mill	..	..	..	Do.
29.	Durga Rice Mill	..	..	..	Do.
30.	Sastika Rice Mill	..	..	..	Do.
31.	Baldeo Das Andilal Rice Mill	..	..	..	Do.

Name of the mill.				Location.
32.	Mahabir Rice Mill	..	..	.. Dubrajpur.
33.	Dutta Rice Mill	..	..	.. Do.
34.	Modi Rice Mill	..	..	.. Do.
35.	Lakshi Rice Mill	..	..	.. Do.
36.	Ranjan Rice Mill	..	..	.. Hetampur.
37.	Ahmedpur Rice Mill	..	..	.. Ahmedpur.
38.	Annapurna Rice Mill	..	..	.. Do.
39.	Bothra Rice Mill	..	..	.. Do.
40.	Chandra Rice Mill	..	..	.. Do.
41.	Nandi Kesari Rice Mill	..	..	.. Do.
42.	Sarda Rice Mill	..	..	.. Do.
43.	Bibhuti Bhusan Dutta Rice Mill	..	..	.. Sainthia.
44.	Bharat Rice Mill	..	..	.. Do.
45.	Nobin Rice Mill	..	..	.. Do.
46.	Sarupchand Santilal Rice Mill (New name : Bengal Oil & Rice Mill))	..	..	.. Do.
47.	Salhag Chand Kapur Chand Rice Mill	..	..	.. Do.
48.	Sainthia Oil & Rice Mill	..	..	.. Do.
49.	Sadhana Rice & Oil Mill	..	..	.. Do.
50.	R. P. G. P. Rice Mill	..	..	.. Do.
51.	S. C. K. C. Rice Mill	..	..	.. Do.
52.	Orient Rice Mill	..	..	.. Ahmedpur.
53.	Sibsankar Rice Mill	..	..	.. Nalhati.
54.	Harihar Rice & Oil Mill	..	..	.. Do.
55.	Lalateswari Rice & Oil Mill	..	..	.. Do.
56.	Girejeswari Rice Mill	..	..	.. Lohapur.
57.	B. C. Haldar & Sons Rice Mill	..	..	.. Rampurhat.
58.	Sitarampur Rice Mill	..	..	.. Do.
59.	Rampurhat Rice Mill	..	..	.. Do.
60.	Swarnakhali Rice Mill	..	..	.. Do.
61.	Malleswar Rice Mill	..	..	.. Mallarpur.
62.	Mallarpur Rice Mill	..	..	.. Do.
63.	Shri Lakshi Rice Mill	..	..	.. Do.
64.	Shri Lakshi Rice Mill	..	..	.. Chatra.
65.	B. D. P. Rice Mill	..	..	.. Do.
66.	Tri Nayani Rice Mill	..	..	.. Do.
67.	Savendu Rice Mill	..	..	.. Mohammed Bazar.
68.	Kulkuri Bishnupur Rice Mill	..	..	.. Do.



Assembling of Paddy at Mill gate



Drying of Paddy in Mill



Milling of Paddy

22. Sugarcane is another important cash crop of the district. So long disposal of sugarcane was a problem in this district and 80 per cent. of the crop was used for preparation of gur. But this also could not fetch good prices, as the cost of preparation was higher and the selling prices of imported gur was lower. But this problem has lately been removed and disposal of sugarcane is no longer a problem. Recently one sugar mill has been started at Ahmedpur. The name of the establishment is the National Sugar Mills Ltd. and its head office is situated at 15 Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta-13. This is a public limited company with a capital loan of Rs. 21 lakhs from the Union Ministry of Rehabilitation. During the year 1960-61 7,86,000 maunds of sugarcane were crushed, out of which 90,947 maunds sugarcane were procured from Bihar sector and the growers were paid at the rate of Rs. 1.62 nP. at mill gate.

23. One cocoanut oil mill is functioning in this district, and is located at Sainthia. The oil mill is producing oil out of copra imported from outside the district. The name of the oil mill is Hindusthan Cocoanut Oil Mill, Sainthia.

H. Grading and Standardisation

24. Grading is the spring-board for developmental activities in agricultural marketing. The prime importance of grading is to differentiate among various qualities of the one and the same product so as to provide a yardstick to measure these differences and ultimately to establish a common language. The buyers and sellers would thus be able to communicate with each other with maximum provision in regard to price vis-a-vis quality and transact business on a dependable basis through description of goods. The quality difference being reflected in price grading also gives incentive for production of quality produce according to the industrial need and consumers preference. Up till now no scientific grading or standardisation has been introduced either in respect of paddy or potato which are the two important cash crops of the district. Rice and paddy are generally classified as fine, medium or coarse and certain local or trade names are given for differentiation. Ramsal variety of paddy produced in the district is classified as fine. Kalma, Dudkalma and Raghusal are grouped together as medium, while Bhasamanik and Sindurmukhi fall within the category of coarse quality. In respect of potato indigenous methods of classification according to size are in vogue.

25. But some progress has however been made in the district in the field of grading of egg according to specification prescribed under the provision of Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937, of the Government of India. One Egg Grading Station has been brought into existence in the district at Sainthia since 1957. This station has been set up under the Second Five-Year Plan. The station is put under the charge of an appointed Grader Recorder, assisted by four Egg Testers who are engaged in testing, grading and marking of eggs on behalf of packers duly authorised by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, Government of India, under the provision of the Agriculture Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937.

25.1. Sainthia, Chatra and Mollarpur hats are important hats in respect of assemblage of eggs. 75 per cent. of the graded eggs are exported to Calcutta and Asansol and the rest are locally consumed, specially at Suri and Sainthia markets. The egg merchants are scattered over the district, but some of them belong to the village Salpa within five miles from the

Suri town on Suri-Sainthia Road. The following egg merchants are at present grading and packing duck and hen eggs under Grading and Marking Act of 1937 as already named above :

Name.			Address.
1.	Shrimati Nurunessa Bibi	..	Village Salpa, post office Konri, district Birbhum.
2.	Md. Hanif	..	Post office and village Sainthia, district Birbhum.
3.	Md. Majid	..	Village Salpa, post office Konri, district Birbhum.
4.	Sk. Haru	..	Ditto.
5.	Sk. Mohatab Ali	..	Ditto.
6.	Sk. Kassem Ali	..	Ditto.

25.2. The following table will give an idea about the total quantity of eggs graded in the grading station since the introduction of the scheme. Still there is further scope for extending this scheme in the district.

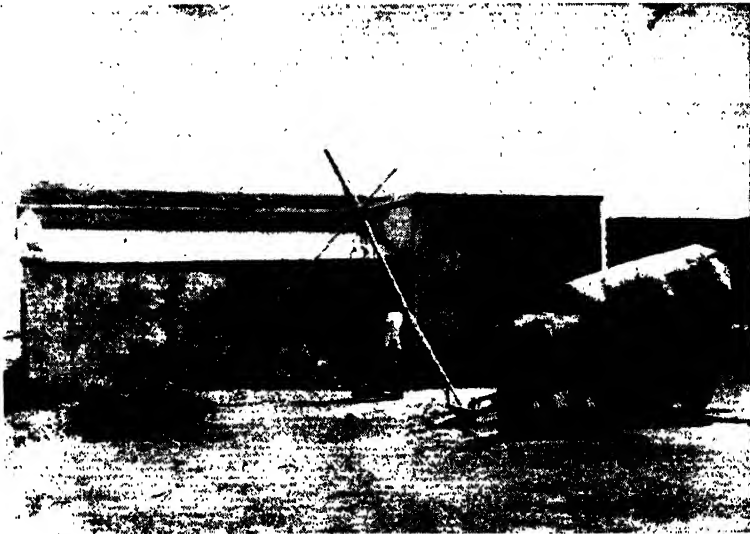
TABLE M
(Progress of egg grading in the district.)

Months.	1957		1958		1959		1960	
	Duck.	Hen.	Duck.	Hen.	Duck.	Hen.	Duck.	Hen.
January	2,960	72,851	47,083	39,697	63,398	71,947
February	33,750	58,200	22,320	25,134	49,243	54,546
March	22,837	46,698	21,683	16,287	56,005	61,355
April	30,985	50,485	25,281	14,304	42,190	48,660
May	48,595	18,229	16,050	4,675	36,590	30,880
June	39,500	31,032	17,782	11,300	30,540	30,730
July	46,010	37,000	18,069	10,783	29,765	28,235
August	33,729	40,440	25,629	15,650	39,190	32,645
September	18,945	19,460	42,226	26,856	31,970	23,985
October	..	494	5,027	25,390	26,291	73,664	59,704	29,225
November	..	3,057	15,507	50,888	47,034	73,325	80,264	58,010
December	..	3,039	20,408	56,218	55,779	57,351	55,980	57,925
Total	..	6,590	40,942	409,807	503,499	440,463	360,514	524,051

25.3. It appears from the foregoing table that there has been a good response and an increasing tendency to grade more and more eggs have developed in the area. Moreover it has also been observed in the important



Grading of eggs



A godown of a Co-operative Agricultural Marketing Society

hats and markets that the habit of sorting and classifying agricultural commodities like vegetables, fruits and fishes before sale to the consumers has also developed benefiting both producers and consumers.

I. Co-operative Marketing

26. The development of Co-operative Marketing Societies has formed an important feature of the activities towards development of agricultural marketing in the district since 1951. Since then about 16 Co-operative Marketing Societies have been set up in the district with small growers as members. These societies have mostly developed in the Community Development areas of the district and formed a very important part and parcel of the development programme of the areas. On this account an amount of about Rs. 1,30,500 has been advanced as loan to those societies for construction of godown as well as to supplement the working capital of the societies. The Marketing Societies undertake business in rice, paddy, oilcake, etc. Fertilizers and other consumer goods are also dealt by some of the societies. But it must be admitted that this programme, though it had initially a sparkling progress, could not maintain all uniform tempo due to many features like lack of sufficient capital, lack of confidence in the mind of the members towards those who are responsible for running these organisations due to their inefficiency and business foresight, want of business experience and lack of trade acumen in some quarters and other matters like this.

27. A list of Co-operative Marketing Societies organised and functioning in this district may be found in Appendix XIII.

J. Hats and Markets

28. There are several big markets in the district which are of State-wise importance. These are (1) Suri Market, (2) Sainthia Market and (3) Bolepur Market. There are important trade centres of the district and a considerable quantity of paddy and potato are assembled. The table below shows particulars about the "A" class and "B" class markets.

TABLE N

(List of Markets.)

Name of the market.	Name of police-station and subdivision.	Commodity dealt in quantities.	Sitting days.
"A" Class Hats and Markets.			
			Maunds (Daily.)
1. Suri Market ..	Police-station and subdivision Suri.	Paddy ..	132,500
		Rice ..	125,600
		Kalai ..	16,500
		Gram ..	4,000
		Other pulses ..	31,000
		Potato ..	9,000
		Cabbage ..	3,700
		Other vegetables	10,000

Name of the market.	Name of police-station and subdivision.	Commodity dealt in quantities (approximately).	Sitting days.
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"A" Class Hats and Markets—conold.

				Maunds	(Daily.)
2. Sainthia Market	Police-station Sainthia, subdivision Suri.	Paddy	..	666,226	
		Rice	..	517,750	
		Kalai	..	40,000	
		Gram	..	10,750	
		Other pulses	..	71,250	
		Potato	—	75,000	
		Cabbage	—	25,000	
		Others	..	30,000	
3. Sainthia Hat ..	Ditto ..	Potato	..	40,000	Wednesday and Friday.
		Cabbage	..	20,000	
		Others	..	30,000	

List of "B" Class Markets.

1. Bolpur Hat ..	Subdivision Suri, police-station Bolpur.	Potato	..	38,000	Sunday and Thursday.
		Onion	..	4,420	
		Brinjal	..	4,000	
		Cauliflower	..	3,200	
		Other vegetables		5,000	
2. Rampurhat ..	Subdivision and police-station Rampurhat.	Potato	..	12,000	Monday and Friday.
		Onion	..	3,100	
		Cauliflower	..	3,300	
		Other pulses	..	5,000	
3. Satpalsa Hat ..	Subdivision Rampurhat, police-station Mayureswar.	Potato	..	50,000	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Onion	..	1,500	
		Brinjal	..	15,000	
		Cauliflower	..	600	
		Tomato	..	3,000	
		Jhinga	..	1,500	
4. Ahmedpur ..	Police-station Sainthia, subdivision Suri.	Potato	..	4,500	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Cabbage	..	2,500	
		Cauliflower	..	1,500	
		Brinjal	..	2,500	
		Onion	..	5,000	

Name of the market.	Name of police-station and subdivision.	Commodity dealt in quantities (approximately).	Sitting days.
List of "B" Class Markets—concl'd.			
		Maunds	(Daily.)
5. Ahmedpur Market	Police-station Sainthia, subdivision Suri.	Paddy ..	40,830
		Rice ..	360,000
		Kalai ..	8,100
		Gram ..	2,000
		Other pulses ..	15,000
		M. Oil —	12,000
		M. Cake —	54,000
6. Hetampur Hat	Police-station Dubrajpur, subdivision Suri.	Rice ..	7,000
		Potato ..	6,000
		Other vegetables	9,000
7. Illambazar Hat	Police-station Illambazar, subdivision Suri.	Rice ..	7,500
		Potato ..	5,000
		Other vegetables	7,000
8. Rajnagar Hat	Police-station Rajnagar, subdivision Suri.	Rice ..	5,000
		Potato ..	4,500
		Other vegetables	6,000
9. Kirnahar Hat ..	Police-station Nanoor, subdivision Suri.	Paddy ..	75,000
		Rice ..	50,000
		Pulses ..	8,000
		Potato ..	18,000
		Other vegetables	7,500
10. Dubrajpur Hat	Police-station Dubrajpur, subdivision Suri.	Rice ..	50,000
		Paddy ..	40,000
		Potato ..	15,000
		Other vegetables	20,000

(Sitting hours of all hats and markets are from 7 a.m. to 2 p.m.)

28.1. A list showing the "C" class markets of the district may be found in Appendix IX. There are 77 hats and markets in the district as classified below. Classification of markets has been made on the basis of average volume of transaction of the principal commodity or commodities dealt in as well as average volume of attendance:

(i) "A" class markets	...	3
(ii) "B" class markets	...	10
(iii) "C" class markets	...	64

29. The following list gives the names of wholesalers of rice and paddy operating in the Suri subdivision and Rampurhat subdivision:

Wholesalers of Paddy and Rice

Suri subdivision.

1. Shri Kishanlal Sakseria, Suri.
2. Messrs. Sukeo Das Gajanan, Suri.
3. Messrs. Bibhuti Chakraborty, Suri.
4. Messrs. Sachipati Mukherjee, Suri.
5. Messrs. Sibnarayan Singh, Sainthia.
6. Messrs. Antu Chandra Mandal, Sainthia.
7. Messrs. Anil Kumar Ghosh, Sainthia.
8. Messrs. Bhola Nath Dutta, Sainthia.
9. Messrs. Subal Chand Puglia, Sainthia.
10. Messrs. Anadi Nath Saha, Sainthia.
11. Messrs. Bijoy Kr. Saha, Sainthia.
12. Messrs. Dhan Raj Jain, Sainthia.
13. Messrs. Dip Chand Jain, Sainthia.
14. Messrs. Sahip Chand Chhajis, Sainthia.
15. Messrs. Manik Chand Chajes, Sainthia.
16. Messrs. Kalipada Mondal, Sainthia.
17. Messrs. N. P. Chanda & Kashi Nath Chanda, Sainthia.
18. Messrs. Indra Chand Puglia, Sainthia.
19. Messrs. Biswanath Radhakrishnan, Bolpur.
20. Messrs. Biswanath Baidyanath Chandra, Bolpur.
21. Messrs. Kashinath Pal, Bolpur.
22. Messrs. Biswanath Bhakat, Bolpur.
23. Messrs. Haripada Das, Bolpur.
24. Messrs. Dindoyal Agarwala, Bolpur.
25. Messrs. Hari Kinkar Dutta, Bolpur.
26. Messrs. Sadananda Singh, Bolpur.
27. Messrs. Promotha Nath Singh, Bolpur.
28. Messrs. Shibdas Kendu, Bolpur.
29. Messrs. Kesharilal Loharuga, Dubrajpur.
30. Messrs. Laxmi Narayan Muri, Dubrajpur.
31. Messrs. Abani Nandu, Dubrajpur.
32. Messrs. Purna Chandra Das, Dubrajpur.
33. Messrs. Harekrishna Das, Dubrajpur.
34. Messrs. Parameswar Lal, Dubrajpur.
35. Messrs. Kailaspati Mamalamanti, Dubrajpur.
36. Messrs. Ramprosad Ram Ratan, Dubrajpur.
37. Messrs. Kishanlal Agarwala, Dubrajpur.
38. Messrs. Brojolal Marowari, Dubrajpur.
39. Messrs. Ginu Mondal, Dubrajpur.
40. Messrs. Bangshi Mandal, Dubrajpur.
41. Messrs. Goswami Mandal, Dubrajpur.
42. Messrs. Budhadeb Tobacco Factory, Dubrajpur.
43. Messrs. Kamari Factory, Dubrajpur.

Rampurhat subdivision.

1. Messrs. Jangliram Bhakat, Rampurhat.
2. Messrs. Iswar Ch. Dayal, Rampurhat.
3. Messrs. Basanta Kr. De, Rampurhat.
4. Messrs. Khokan Ram, Rampurhat.
5. Messrs. Bijadhan Ram, Rampurhat.
6. Messrs. Osman Sheikh, Rampurhat.
7. Messrs. Show Pujan Rao, Rampurhat.
8. Messrs. Gaya Prasad, Rampurhat.
9. Messrs. Dharampur M. P. Society, Nalhati.
10. Messrs. Jagadish Pr. Lalchan Agarwala, Nalhati.
11. Messrs. Ram Kumar Mashkara, Nalhati.
12. Messrs. Madan Kumar Dutta, Nalhati.
13. Messrs. Tarapada Mukhapadhya, Mallarpur.
14. Messrs. Pulin Behari Saha, Mallarpur.
15. Messrs. Kamal Mandal, Mallarpur.
16. Messrs. Keshari Mal Mahata, Mallarpur..
17. Messrs. Satya Narayan Dutta, Mallarpur.
18. Messrs. Abdul Basar, Mallarpur.
19. Messrs. Laburam Bhaduri, Mallarpur.
20. Messrs. Harendra N. Haldar, Mallarpur.
21. Messrs. Sambhu Haldar, Mallarpur.
22. Messrs. Malin Mandal, Mallarpur.
23. Messrs. Mantipada Singha and Gobinda Pada Ruj, Mallarpur.
24. Messrs. Baran Sahani, Mallarpur.
25. Messrs. Sitaram Sahani, Mallarpur.
26. Messrs. P. K. Dutta and B. K. Dutta, Mallarpur.
27. Messrs. Anadinath Sen and Biswanath Sen, Mallarpur.
28. Messrs. Manindra Ch. Sen, Mallarpur.
29. Messrs. Kanailal Chajir, Mallarpur.
30. Messrs. Hariranjana Saha and Bepin Behari Saha, Chatra.
31. Messrs. Rousen Ali, Chatra.
32. Messrs. Hiralal Ramkesan, Chatra.
33. Messrs. Hedayet Hassain, Chatra.
34. Messrs. Babu Saheb, Chatra.
35. Messrs. A. T. H. M. Ali, Chatra.
36. Messrs. Rambrich Prasad Bhagwanji, Chatra.
37. Messrs. Khused Alam, Chatra.
38. Messrs. Mangal May Mondal, Chatra.
39. Messrs. Ramdhani Sahani, Chatra.
40. Messrs. Meghu Sahani, Chatra.
41. Messrs. Bachanlal Baidya Nath Bhakat, Chatra.
42. Messrs. Gour Chand Haldar, Chatra.
43. Messrs. Jaysankar Dutta, Chatra.
44. Messrs. Haranath Pal, Chatra.
45. Messrs. Abdus Salam, Chatra.
46. Messrs. Khursed Alam, Chatra.
47. Messrs. Mabarak Mondal, Chatra.
48. Messrs. Rampada Mondal, Chatra.

K. Prices

30. The seasonal variation in prices of the principal commodities of the district will be evident from the table below:

TABLE O
(Seasonal variation of prices, year 1958-1959.)

Months.	Rice (per maund)		Paddy (per maund)		Potato (per maund)	
	1958.	1959.	1958.	1959.	1958.	1959.
January	21.00	19.25	10.96	11.50	6.00	7.37
February	21.87	19.25	12.15	11.50	4.75	5.50
March	23.40	19.25	13.19	11.50	5.75	6.25
April	24.56	19.25	14.18	11.50	6.75	7.25
May	25.00	19.25	14.25	11.50	8.30	7.25
June	25.37	19.25	14.37	11.50	8.75	15.25
July	27.50	28.68	15.75	17.83	12.50	17.25
August	28.30	28.90	15.89	16.75	13.90	18.00
September	28.56	26.31	15.67	14.87	14.87	16.75
October	28.44	28.10	16.00	16.25	16.87	19.20
November	24.00	25.36	11.87	14.50	20.50	23.00
December	23.25	N.S.	12.00	N.S.	16.62	N.S.

30.1. Downward trend in prices is attributed to seasonal factors. Harvesting of early Aman commences from early part of November and potato harvesting commences from mid-February. In the slack period prices are accordingly lower. Prices normally show gradual upward tendency due to normal economic forces of demand and supply. During the above period the gap between demand and supply is not properly bridged and as such prices start looking up by leaps and bounds. Apart from the basic economic theory that the prices are determined by demand and supply of the commodities, certain other factors such as natural calamities, unsatisfactory production, etc., are also responsible for fluctuation in the prices.

31. A comparative statement showing the average wholesale prices of the principal commodities of commercial importance may be seen in the Appendix XI.

32. Market Intelligence services form an integral part of agricultural marketing. The services are constituted for collection of market information like prices, arrivals, stock, despatch, market trend and sentiment, crop prospect, etc., and dissemination of the same through various media like publication of periodical bulletins and reviews, publicity through Press, broadcast of bulletins and reviews on prices and market situation through the radio, telegram and telephone. On accurate and efficient market intelligence services depend the cropping pattern of the farmers.

32.1. Prof. Thomsen, an eminent Economist of U.S.A., has defined market information as "market information in a broad term used to designate all facts and their interpretation bearing on the present or prospective

market value of commodities." The definition gives indication about two distinct aspects, e.g., (1) information in regard to factors affecting future prices and long time market trends, this is generally known as outlook information and (2) information about factors affecting current price situation and immediate future market supplies which is termed market news. Price is an important factor in determination of profits of agricultural undertaking. Variation in prices affect trend of production and consumers' demand. The role of market news is to adjust commodity production by stabilization of prices. Prof. Thomsen thus states the "faith and interpretation of market information include (1) those having reference to the amount, commodity characteristics, location and movement of actual and potential supplies of a commodity, including production, shipments, receipts and stocks; (2) those relating to consumers demand and consumption and to dealer demand and purchases at all stages of marketing; (3) prices at all stages, marketing bids and offers; (4) market tone, dealer sentiment and seasonal factors affecting the market such as bad weather; (5) analysis and forecasts in terms of trends, annual movements, seasonal variation and short-term and irregular fluctuation". All these facts and interpretation are applied in long-term planning of agricultural operation in the selection and management of crop production, planning time of marketing and purchases, adjusting commodity production for stabilization of prices and increasing growers' return, guiding the operation of co-operative and private business farms, handling farm products or dealing with farmers and also "in assisting farmers and others interested in agriculture more intelligently to evaluate current economic condition and proposed movements affecting the welfare of agriculture".

32.2. The benefit of market news are more indirect than direct and may be, according to Prof. Thomsen, classified into three groups. These are:

- (i) The process of price-discovery is facilitated by market news.
- (ii) Market news assists marketing agencies in exploiting more fully the potential consumer demand in individual markets for the commodity.
- (iii) Smaller marketing margins result from market news. Reduction of risks reduces both costs and margins. Imperfect competition is reduced.

32.3. The concept of market news services has developed in U.S.A., where an organisation of Government market news services under the U.S. Department of Agriculture has been evolved. Through a nationwide system of field offices Production and Marketing Administration under the U.S. Department of Agriculture gathers and disseminates market news on supply, demand, movement quality and prices of various farm products. This organisation has a wider coverage and a very widespread distribution of market news is done through various mediums and the U.S. Department of Agriculture "has done a wonderful job in establishing a reputation for fairness, accuracy and reliability".

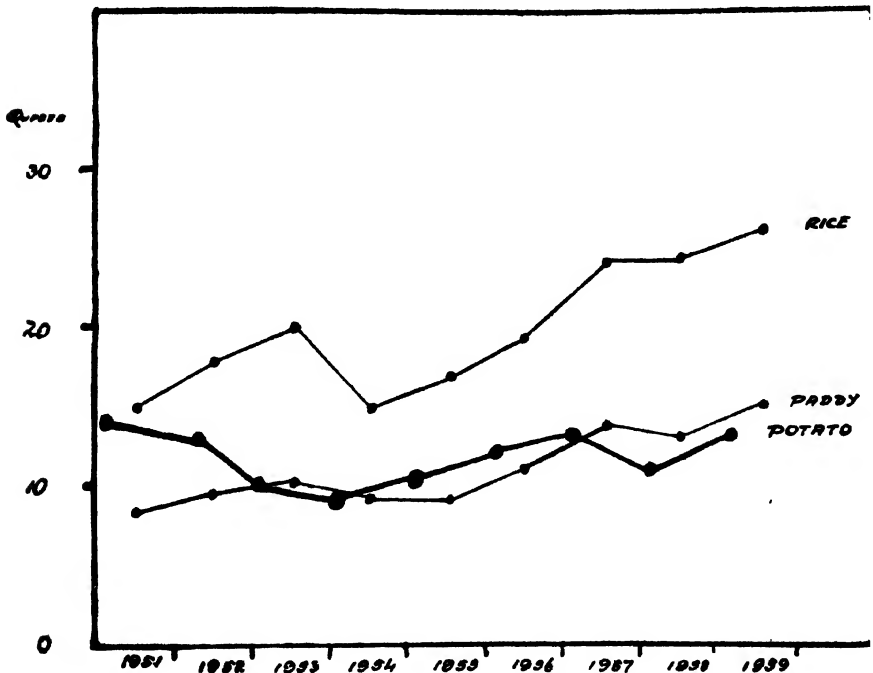
32.4. Recently an integrated scheme on improvement of Market Intelligence in the line as developed in U.S.A. has been sponsored by the Government of India and this scheme is operating in West Bengal also. Under this scheme several reporting centres have been set up in certain selected markets of the State in which market reporters have been appointed to report daily prices of specified commodities, weekly arrival, despatch and stock of these specified commodities and also to report about market trend and sentiment. The daily prices reported to State headquarters, as

also to the Economic and Statistical Adviser to the Government of India are compiled in daily bulletins and published for general information. Negotiation is also going on in this State for broadcast of these prices over the radio. An weekly broadcast is however done from the Calcutta Station of the A.I.R. reviewing prices, arrival and market trend as existing in the reporting centres. Weekly reviews in local languages are also published from the reporting centres and distributed in the locality for general information. The prices and other market information collected from the reporting centres are also published through notice boards set up in these stations. In Birbhum district five such centres have already been set up and market reporters have been appointed. This scheme was taken up during the Second Five-Year Plan and is expected to be expanded during the Third Five-Year Plan. The reporting centres in the Birbhum district are located in the following places:

- (i) Suri.
- (ii) Sainthia.
- (iii) Ahmedpur.
- (iv) Bolpur.
- (v) Dubrajpur.

32.5. Normal trend of average annual price of the important commodities grown in the district has been illustrated in the following graph:

Showing the trend of annual average price of Rice, Paddy and Potato.



L. *Production and marketing of livestock and livestock products*

33. There are two cattle markets in the district, the particulars of which are given below in the table:

TABLE P
(List of Cattle Market.)

Name of the market.	Location.	Days of sitting.	Annual assemblage.
1. Sainthia Cattle Hat	.. Sainthia	.. Saturday ..	.. 20,000
2. Chatra Cattle Hat	.. Chatra	.. Wednesday/Sunday	.. 30,000

33.1. The cattle population in the district as per cattle census, 1951, is 652,619 for cows and 28,923 for buffaloes including male, female and young stocks in each case.

33.2. The sellers bring their stock in the market for sale. There are "paikers" or middlemen who operate in the market. These paikars also assemble the stock in the markets. The market functionaries operating in the market are thus of three categories, e.g., (1) owner-sellers, (2) paikers, and (3) buyers. The price of milch cattle is determined by age and milk yielding capacity of the animal. The price of a bullock is however chiefly determined by the age of the animal. Both the sellers and buyers are required to pay market charges to the owner or izeradars of the markets.

33.3. Poultry and poultry products have little commercial importance in the district.

CHAPTER V

Trade and Transportation

1. Export trade of the district is mainly constituted of rice and paddy and other items of minor importance are eggs and poultry. Rice and paddy are exported to 24-Parganas and Nadia and also to some of the districts in Northern Bengal. About 38 lakh maunds of rice is annually exported from the district. The inward trade on the other hand is constituted of pulses, wheat and potato. Pulses come from Patna, wheat from the Punjab and potatoes from Hooghly and Calcutta. Roughly about 4 lakh maunds of pulses, 75,000 maunds of potatoes and 2 lakh maunds of wheat are imported annually. The district may be said to be self-sufficient in respect of rice and have surplus for export. As a result the balance of trade is mostly in favour of the district.

2. The nature of trade in different commercially important articles, as passed off in the district, will be evident from the table below.

TABLE Q
(Nature of trade in the district.)

Name of commodity.				Volume of exports (in maunds).	Volume of imports (in maunds).
Rice	..	..	..	38,00,000	....
Wheat	..	..	..	....	2,00,000
Potato	..	..	..	....	75,000
Pulses	..	..	..	....	4,00,000

N.B.—Figures are trade estimates only.

2.1. Trend of import trade may be observed from the following table. The figures are only trade estimates:

TABLE R
(Trend of import trade.)

				Imports in maunds.		
				Wheat.	Potato.	Pulses.
1950	..	..	..	1,21,000	61,000	2,64,000
1951	..	..	..	1,22,000	63,000	2,89,000
1952	..	..	..	1,23,000	64,000	2,14,000
1953	..	..	..	1,24,000	66,000	2,41,000
1954	..	..	..	1,25,000	68,000	2,70,000
1955	..	..	..	1,26,000	70,000	2,00,000
1956	..	..	..	1,48,000	71,000	2,32,000
1957	..	..	..	1,49,000	73,000	3,65,000
1958	..	..	..	1,60,000	75,000	3,60,000
1959	..	..	..	2,00,000	75,000	4,00,000



**Transport of milk from rural
areas to urban areas**



**Transport of milk from rural
areas to urban areas**

3. Bullock cart and motor lorry are the principal means of transport in this district. There is no navigable river and consequently transport by means of boat and steamer is practically unknown. Small country boats are however often used for crossing small rivulets and streams and serve as a feeder service in transport of agricultural produces. For inter-district export and import of agricultural commodities railways are the principal means of transport. Most of the markets and assembling centres are connected by railheads, e.g., Bolpur, Ahmedpur, Sainthia, Rampurhat and Lābpur, etc. There is a metalled road connecting G. T. Road from Suri crossing the Ajoy at Illambazar.

4. The cost of transport forms the major proportion of the total cost of distribution between district centres. It has increased considerably and to the growers this increase has become one of the biggest handicaps. The following tables show average cost of main transport per unit in the district.

4.1. Cost of transport by road is indicated in the following two tables:

TABLE S

(Lorry charges for one full truck-load—capacity 175 maunds.)

Places connecting.		Distance in miles.	Cost of transport per unit. Rs.
(i) Suri to Ahmedpur	.. ..	14	35
(ii) Suri to Sainthia	.. ..	12	30
(iii) Suri to Dubrajpur	.. ..	15	35
(iv) Suri to Md. Bazar	.. ..	12	30

TABLE T

(Cart hire charges for one cart-load—capacity 15 maunds.)

Places connecting.		Distance in miles.	Cost of transport per unit. Rs.
(i) Suri to Ahmedpur	.. ..	14	12
(ii) Suri to Sainthia	.. ..	12	10
(iii) Suri to Dubrajpur	.. ..	15	12
(iv) Suri to Md. Bazar	.. ..	12	10

4.2. Cost of transport by rail may be found from the following table:

TABLE U

(Cost of transport by rail.)

Place from—	Place to—	Rate.
Sainthia	Chitpur Rly. Yard	(i) 0·33 nP. per maund for a loaded wagon. (ii) 0·43 nP. per maund for less than a full wagon.
	Lakhikantapur	0·53 nP. per maund.
	Canning	0·51 nP. per maund.
	Krishnagar	0·36 nP. per maund.
	Sonarpur	0·47 nP. per maund.
	Dum Dum	0·34 nP. per maund.
	Asansole	0·21 nP. per maund.
	Raniganj	0·17 nP. per maund.
	Barakar	0·28 nP. per maund.

CHAPTER VI

Industry

1. This brochure will remain incomplete unless something can be added about the industrial aspect of this district as subsidiary to agriculture. The district is extremely poor in respect of industry. Consequently the per capita income is less in comparison to the income of the people of other districts of West Bengal. Only Aman crop is grown in this district and exported to outside districts which earns a revenue of about eight crores of rupees. The industrial aspect of this district is backward more for lack of raw materials than for dearth of labour and as a matter of fact a great percentage of man-power is wasted away for want of adequate facilities for subsidiary industry so much so that from March to June the whole bulk of agriculture labour lies almost idle.

2. As already stated in another chapter there are 68 rice and oil mills in this district. During the working period of the mills about 100 labourers work in a mill and in slack period only a skeleton staff is maintained. There are only few mills which work throughout the year but the majority works not exceeding eight months. Besides, there are about 700 husking mills which offer employment to 2,500 men in a year.

3. The establishment of National Sugar Mill at Ahmedpur has gone a long way off to keep a good number of people engaged for about six months in a year. Raw materials for the mill is plentifully available nearabout as this district produces about 114.6 thousand tons of sugarcane annually on an average.

4. We may give below some idea about the position of rural industry in this district.

4.1. *Paddy husking.*—With the introduction of rice mills this industry is gradually dying out. Still a good number of people specially the lower class women folk have stuck to this job to supplement the family income. Normally Rs. 2-8-0 is charged for husking one maund of paddy. In this way an unit of labour can earn Rs. 25 to 30 in a month.

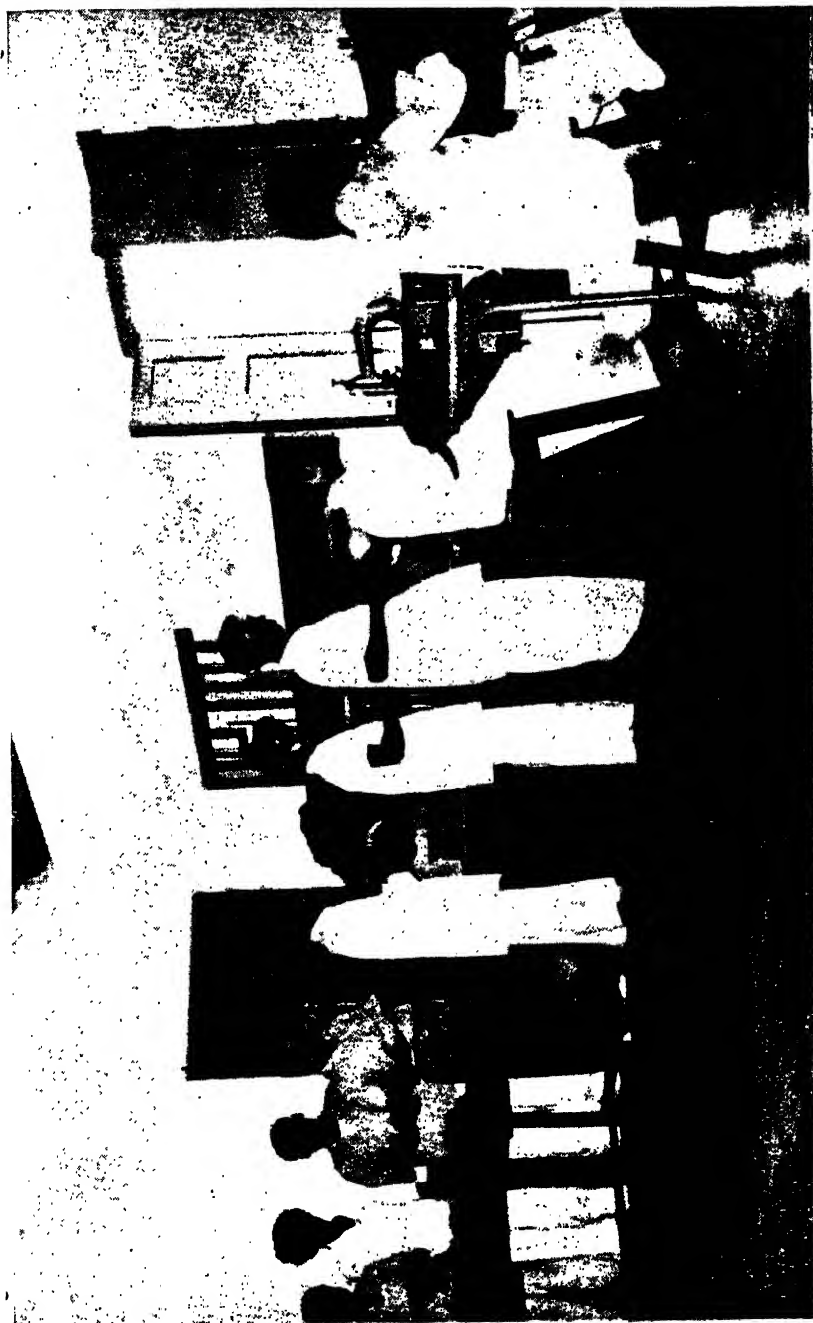
4.2. *Preparation of cow dung cake.*—The lower class and the poorer class of the people specially the women folk are engaged in this work and bring the product in the urban areas for disposal and in this way they earn Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 per month per head. The job practically needs no capital. Their industry also help augmenting the family income to a certain extent.

4.3. *Preparation of chira and muri.*—A section of people is engaged in the preparation of chira, muri, etc., very important by-products from rice. It needs a small capital and on enquiry it appears that one can earn Rs. 20 per month. The demand for it is more in urban areas than in the rural areas. This by-product is not however produced on a large scale.

4.4. *Mat making.*—This is another important cottage industry in this area and the work is confined to lower class of people and some Mohammedan families are experts in this work. Mat is prepared out of nut leaf. It has a good market in the district and in the neighbouring areas. One worker



Training-cum-Production Centre for Cobblers at Suri. Trained workers working on shoemaking tools



Training-cum-Production Centre for Cobblers at Suri. Final stage of assembling of shoe by the trained workers

can easily earn Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per month. Some of the families in the district have taken up this work as whole-time job.

4.5. *Bamboo goods*.—A section of people in the district has taken up this work as a sole source of their livelihood. Mohila and Harijan classes are expert in making bamboo goods, such as, basket-making, birds cage, fan, etc. It appears that a man in this trade can earn Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 per month. There is however very little local demand. But there is further chance in expanding this industry if suitable market is available for disposal of the finished products.

4.6. *Handloom weaving*.—Karidhya in police-station Suri and Tanti-para in Rajnagar police-station and Sainthia are famous for handloom cloths. This industry is in moribund condition as there is lack of adequate marketing facilities as well as capital and organisation enough to compete with mills. This industry may however survive, if co-operatives can be made successful among the weavers, with adequate Government patronage. This is a common crisis which the weavers in general in West Bengal have been faced with. The industry is gradually dying out in this State in spite of demand for handloom cloth. The harvest is however being reaped by other States which have acquired a very good market in this State at the cost of local weavers. A time has come when something must be done for the rescue of this potential revenue earners of the State.

5. The area comprising of Mohammadbazar Block is very rich in minerals which though late has attracted attention of all towards industrial development. Two industrial concerns have recently started functioning on a large scale which it is expected will flourish in no time. A short account of the concerns are given below:

(1) *Patelnagar Minerals and Industries (P.) Ltd.*—

- (a) Established in December 1955.
- (b) Location—Patelnagar.
- (c) Source of capital—Government loan, private loan and share capital—Rs. 1 lakh.
- (d) Source of raw materials—At mines at Mouza Khorla within 300 yards of the factory.
- (e) Products—China clay, raw china clay is washed in the washery plant to eliminate silica.
- (f) Conveyance for carrying of finished products—By motor truck to Suri, Sainthia and Mollarpur and then by rail in wagons.
- (g) Labourers engaged—500 Nos. average daily.
- (h) Scope of development—There is a scope of development of the industry as will be seen from the following figures of sale:
 - 1957—about—1 lakh.
 - 1958—about—2 lakh.
 - 1959—about—3½ lakh.
 - 1960—about—5½ lakh.
 - 1961 up to September 5½ lakh.

The Second washery plant has been completed. Better quality products are expected from this washery plant.

(2) *Patelnagar Firebricks and Potteries Works, etc.—*

- (a) Established in the year 1960.
- (b) Location—Patelnagar.
- (c) Source of capital—Public loan.
- (d) Source of raw materials—Within 10 miles from Patelnagar. Some percentage of china clay and gypsum are brought from outside.
- (e) Products—Firebricks and potteries.
- (f) Conveyance for carrying of finished products—By motor truck to Suri and Mollarpur and therein train wagon.
- (g) Labourers engaged—Daily average 70.
- (h) Scope of development—Market has been studied by the company and they are convinced of a good market for their products. Experiments are being made to make quality products and when achieved a huge number of labourers will be employed. The company has its extension scheme in mind for which few steps have already been advanced. Besides these, at Charicha, experiments are being made for finding out coal deposits.

6. Besides a mention may also be made of the following:

Messrs. Shri Durga Cement Works established in village Maladanga have recently undertaken manufacture of Hume pipes and sanitary fittings.

Huge excavation of ballast and chips are being made at Pachami.

A scheme under Sericulture Directorate has already been undertaken at Mohammad Bazar police station. Mulberry plantation work as well as F.I. lyings has already commenced. A Demonstration Scheme is going to be undertaken very soon.

7. Before the present chapter is closed few lines on the availability of industrial training facilities within the district towards solution of unemployment and utilization of the surplus agricultural labour may be of some use. An account of the activities of the Training-cum-Production Centre for upliftment of the Muchies located at Suri, Birbhum, may give some idea on the subject.

7.1. The Centre was established in the year 1957. This centre does two-fold functions side by side. Firstly it imparts training to the unskilled cobblers of the locality on the modern lines of manufacture of footwear and other leather goods. Secondly, it provides employments to the ex-trainees of this centre in the production wing attached to the centre, where they are given immense facilities to earn a decent income to meet their livelihood. Since inception of the scheme, a batch of 15 students is being given training each year. Thus so far about 45 students have been trained by this centre in the art of manufacture of shoes and other leather goods. This centre has done a good deal in matter of reducing unemployment among the cobblers of the locality. Apart from that most of the ex-trainees of this centre are finding suitable employment in the established foot wear concerns of the locality as well as in Government concerns. Some of them also have started business of themselves on co-operative basis. Government are patronising these enterprises by giving adequate loans to them. Goods are



A view of the Bakreswar Temple near Dubrajpur

sold on a marginal profit of 1 to 5 per cent. as per quality of the products. For marketing the goods, a Sales Counter has been opened in the centre. Besides, goods are supplied on orders.

7.2. It is happy to note that huge orders are being received in this centre from various Government organisations as well as private sectors too for supply of footwear and other leather goods. The centre is situated on an extensive plot of land at Abderpurdanga, which is one and half miles south-west of Suri town. The scheme is solely financed by Government.

7.3. This unit is only four years old and may be said to be still in its infancy. But within such a brief period it has been able to make wonderful progress. Unemployment among the cobblers have been reduced to a great extent. The leather industry has also developed to a great degree. Viewing the progress of work that this unit has so far made, it is hoped that the aims and objectives with which the unit was started will be fulfilled in no time.

CHAPTER VII

Miscellaneous

Information on special interests—Irrigation Projects

1. Birbhum is proud to possess the most important irrigation projects of the State on which depends the development of the western belt of the State. We will try to give the highlight of the projects in brief in the following paragraphs.

1.1. *Messanjore Dam.*—The most important structure on which depends the success of the Mayurakshi project is the reservoir and the dam at Messanjore in the district of Santal Parganas, Bihar, about 25 miles away from Suri. The dam alignments connect the two hills on the bank of Mayurakshi river near Messanjore where they are the closest. The hills are covered with green foliage during rains and winter and the beauty of this spot is enhanced by the long spread of water in the reservoir. The dam has been designed on the straight gravity pattern built of rubble masonry. There are 21 spill-ways, each of 30 ft. span. The spill-ways are controlled by electricity operated Radial gates with remote control arrangement. The spill-ways have been designed for accommodating a peak flood discharge of 150,000 cusecs without any rise over the full-posed level.

1.2. *The Mayurakshi Barrage.*—The barrage across the River Mayurakshi is the main barrage of the distribution system of the Mayurakshi Reservoir scheme. It is located at Tilpara, two miles from Suri. The barrage is 1,013 ft. long between piers with an undersluice section of 4 bays of 60 ft. each at each end. The maximum head up of water is 20 ft. to command the area to be irrigated. The barrage and the canals were operated for irrigation on July 29, 1951. The cost of the barrage with all its component parts and the road bridge has been Rs. 12.3 million.

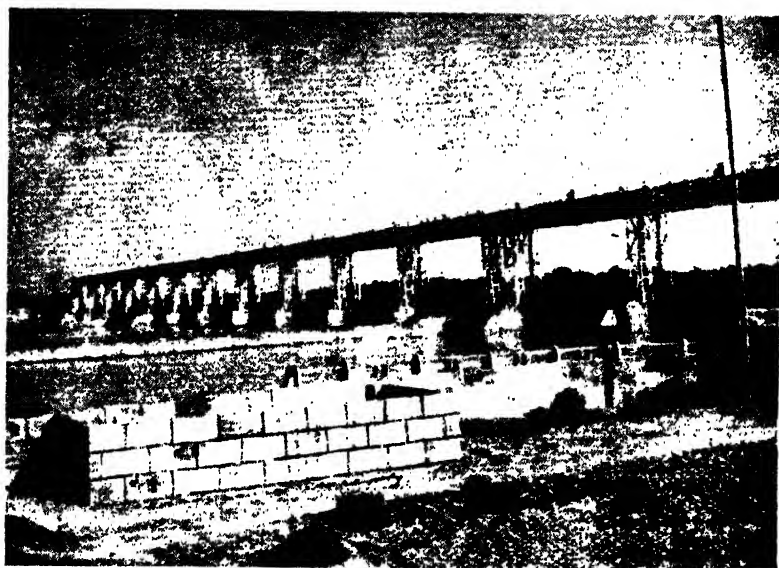
1.3. *The Kopai Barrage.*—The barrage across the River Kopai is one of the major cross drainage works of the south bank canal system of the Mayurakshi Reservoir Project. The barrage across Kopai is to function as a pick up barrage. There is a road bridge over the piers of the barrage for ordinary traffic. The barrage has been built on the dry char land in the concave side of the loop of the river and ultimately the river has been connected with the barrage by a straight cut. The cost of the barrage including the road bridge has been Rs. 2.63 million.

1.4. *The Chandrabhaga Aquaduct:* It is the biggest and most difficult cross-drainage structure in the Mayurakshi Project. The construction of the structure was taken up in the winter of 1952 and was completed by the end of June 1953. The cost of the structure including that of the road bridge has been about Rs. 1.9 million.

(2) Information on special interest—Religious and others

2. *Santiniketan.*—This is about 22 miles from Suri town connected by a metalled road. It is two miles from Bolpur Railway Station. Since 1921 Santiniketan has been the seat of Visva-Bharati an international University seeking to develop a basis on which, the cultures of the East and the West may meet in common fellowship. Visva-Bharati has been incorporated as a University by Act XXXIX of 1951 of the House of Peoples. A great fair is held every year.

2.1. *Sriniketan.*—Situated adjacent to Santiniketan is an institute aimed at rural reconstruction and was started in February 1922 with L. K. Elmhirst by Rabindra Nath Tagore. The centre now benefits eighty-five villages in the district of Birbhum.



A view of the Tilpara Barrage

2.2. *Sidhanath Temple at Bhandariban*.—This a temple housing Sidhanath and Bhandeswar Siva. It is situated at a distance of about six miles from Suri Town.

2.3. *Kali temple of Kachujore*.—Kachujore is situated on the Suri Dubrajpur Road at a distance of about six miles from Suri. This is said to have been the capital of one Raja Rudra Charan. There is a broken image of Kali Kachujore being on the high road to Raniganj appears to have been sacked by the Marhatta rulers.

2.4. *Sonator Temple*.—A temple of 18th century said to be temple of Sonator situated at Sonator mahalla of Suri town and protected by Archeological department.

2.5. *Grave of Saha Mahaboob*.—Shaha Mahaboob at Patharchapri died on the 11th Chaitra of 1298 B.S. A great fair is held every year on the death anniversary day.

2.6. *Nandeswari Tala*.—This is situated adjacent to Sainthia Railway Station. This is a Hindu Pithastan. There is an old Banyan tree and a small temple surrounded by brick walls.

2.7. *Japalai*.—This place is about five miles south of Dubrajpur Japalai is the birth place of Baisnav Kabi Jagadananda.

2.8. *Hot spring at Bakreswar*.—One can see the hot spring at Bakreswar which is situated at a distance of eight miles north of Dubrajpur or on Suri Bakreswar Road at a distance of about 12 miles from Suri town.

2.9. *Seven tanks at Purusadi*.—There are seven ancient temples and tanks at Purusadi. The ap, each place is from Churulia coalfield in Asansole. One can see this place by crossing Ajoy at Barokilaghat.

2.10. *Jaydev Kenduli*.—The village Kenduli is situated on the bank of river Ajay. There is regular Bus service from Suri to Kenduli. The distance from Suri to Kenduli is about 24 miles.

2.1.1. *Fullara Temple at Labpur*.—This is Pithastan where the eye of Sati fell. This is situated on Ahmedpur Katwa Railway line.

2.1.2. *Nanoor*.—Birth place of Chandidas is situated at Nanoor and the approach is via Bolpur. Bus service is available only on fair weather. One can see the tank where Rami used to wash the clothes.

2.1.3. *Heritage of Rishi Angara at Auyra*.—This place is situated at 12 miles distance of Bolpur Railway station. There is a cold spring known as Burburi Kundu.

2.1.4. *Tarapith*.—The approach is from Rampurha or from Rarapit halt Railway Station. The temple was built by Rani Bhabani. This is a Pitasthan, where eye of Sati fell.

2.1.5. *Birchandrapur, the birth place of Nityananda Mahaprovu*.—This place is situated at eight miles direct east of Mollarpur.

2.1.6. *Ruins of Birnagar*.—This is a village on the border of Santhal Parganas. Long ago Bir Raja ruled in this place. The ruins can still be seen.

2.1.7. *Image of Aparajita*.—The place is situated at three miles west of Murarai station. At Birkirty king Udaynarayan was caught by the Army of Nawab.

Information on special interest—Fairs and Melas

3. A list of important fairs and melas may be found in Appendix XII.

(This chapter contains mostly extracts from Shri A. Mitra's Census District Hand Book.)

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

Police-stations and their areas

(Vide Chapter II.)

District.	Subdivision.	Police-station.	Area in sq. mile. (a)	Area in acres.	Number of villages. (a)	Number of Towns. (a)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Birbhum ..	Sadar ..	Suri ..	113.1	72,828.78	180	1
		Sainthia ..	120.1	77,665.09	210	1
		Rajnagar ..	85.2	55,353.68	86	—
		Mohammedbazar	121.0	75,653.66	135	..
		Dubrajpur ..	138.8	88,523.56	181	1
		Khoyrasol ..	105.6	67,558.99	125	..
		Illambazar ..	100.2	64,297.42	123	..
		Bolpur ..	128.8	82,755.65	155	1
		Labpur ..	104.7	67,151.46	160	..
		Nanoor ..	119.4	75,848.24	131	..
	Rampurhat ..	Rampurhat ..	182.4	1,14,685.75	202	1
		Mayureswar ..	147.0	94,758.72	234	..
		Nalhati ..	138.8	88,339.53	142	..
		Murarai ..	137.8	87,635.41	143	..
Total ..			1,742.9	1,113,050.94	2,207	5

Source : (a) Agriculture Geography of West Bengal, Directorate of West Bengal.

(b) Agricultural Statistics (1944-45), Part I by H.S.M. Isheque, I.C.S.

APPENDIX II

Unions and the areas

(Vide Chapter II.)

District.	Subdivisions.	Police-stations.	Name of Unions.	Area in acres.
1	2	3	4	5
Birbhum	.. Sadar	.. Suri	.. Purandarpur ..	6,916 ·01
			Bousanka ..	6,173 ·82
			Koma ..	4,855 ·03
			Kendua ..	4,551 ·89
			Sultanpur ..	5,205 ·63
			Domdom ..	5,944 ·85
			Bhurkura ..	7,630 ·96
			Karidhya ..	5,361 ·49
			Tilpara ..	4,234 ·99
			Alunda ..	4,087 ·13
			Nagari ..	7,015 ·50
			Khatanga ..	3,945 ·43
			Suri Municipality ..	2,293 ·79
			Mallikpur ..	4,612 ·26
		Sainthia	.. Sainthia ..	5,358 ·50
			Harisara ..	3,971 ·85
			Dariapur ..	4,309 ·27
			Phulur ..	6,522 ·13
			Matpalsa ..	5,215 ·89
			Banagram ..	6,996 ·26
			Hatora ..	5,622 ·53
			Ahmadpur ..	7,350 ·06
			Amarpur ..	6,917 ·03
			Bharamaskole ..	6,786 ·25
			Sangra ..	6,953 ·69
			Srinidhipur ..	6,002 ·79
			Parui ..	5,658 ·79
	Rajnagar	..	Joypur ..	7,974 ·04
			Gangmuri ..	10,410 ·63
			Rajnagar ..	5,061 ·27
			Bhawanipur ..	8,165 ·44

APPENDIX II—contd.

District.	Subdivisions.	Police-stations.	Name of Unions.	Area in acres.	
1	2	3	4	5	
Birbhum	Sadar	Rajnagar	Tantipara	4,613 ·90	
			Haripur	6,662 ·32	
			Muktipur	5,864 ·19	
			Chandrapur	6,601 ·89	
			Mahammed Ba- zar.	Deucha	4,429 ·12
			Sekedda	5,969 ·45	
			Purangram	6,312 ·98	
			Ganpore	5,798 ·41	
			Hinglo	6,450 ·10	
			Bharkata	10,492 ·63	
			Kapistha	5,380 ·03	
			Rampur	4,482 ·12	
			Charicha	10,551 ·49	
		Dubrajpur	Mahammedbazar	4,786 ·28	
			Bhutura	5,965 ·63	
			Augargaria	5,035 ·42	
			Dubrajpur	6,823 ·63	
			Lakshminarayanpur	7,500 ·38	
			Purulia	8,436 ·03	
			Gohaliara	9,432 ·91	
			Chinpai	7,275 ·97	
			Balijuri	8,073 ·06	
			Hetampur	5,013 ·05	
			Sahapur	6,248 ·45	
			Jatia	3,618 ·34	
			Loha	9,026 ·53	
			Jashpur	8,233 ·43	
			Paduma	8,841 ·78	
		Khoyrasole	Khoyrasole	4,081 ·71	
			Kendragaria	6,439 ·42	
			Panchra	7,044 ·18	
			Paigora	4,041 ·10	
			Rupaspur	5,504 ·08	

APPENDIX II—contd.

District.	Subdivisions.	Police-stations.	Name of Unions.	Area in acres.
1	2	3	4	5
Birbhum	Sadar	Khoyrasole	Lokepur ..	7,851 ·56
			Nakrakonda ..	4,139 ·07
			Hazratpur ..	4,051 ·79
			Paraundi ..	6,619 ·51
			Sagarbhanga ..	4,447 ·58
			Babujore ..	5,661 ·57
			Barrah ..	7,667 ·42
		Illambazar	Illambazar ..	9,620 ·59
			Sisra ..	5,944 ·00
			Dharampore ..	6,028 ·00
			Ghurisa ..	7,815 ·12
			Narasole ..	4,396 ·60
			Joydeb-Kenduli ..	5,377 ·61
			Chella ..	5,301 ·28
			Belati ..	7,644 ·85
			Mangaldihi ..	6,723 ·51
			Balika ..	5,445 ·86
	Bolpur	..	Bolpur ..	5,932 ·74
			Bahiri ..	6,342 ·96
			Singri ..	8,553 ·06
			Supur ..	4,914 ·38
			Raipur ..	3,538 ·15
			Panchsoa ..	6,256 ·17
			Sian ..	6,004 ·09
			Kasba ..	7,845 ·48
			Saltor ..	7,189 ·48
			Amdahara ..	5,102 ·79
			Sarpalahana ..	5,527 ·26
			Taltora ..	6,436 ·74
			Ruppur ..	9,112 ·35
	Lebpur	..	Thiba ..	5,734 ·61
			Jamna ..	7,600 ·24
			Indas ..	7,600 ·24

APPENDIX II—contd.

District.	Subdivisions.	Police-stations.	Name of Unions.	Area in acres.
1	2	3	4	5
Birbhum	Sadar	Labpur	Kurannahar	4,884.78
			Saogram	4,448.67
			Dwarka	4,448.80
			Labpur	5,830.96
			Hetia	4,638.66
			Bipratikuri	6,683.46
			Mahudari	4,749.63
			Ghattor	4,572.13
			Chanhatta	8,217.81
		Nanoor	Barakalikapur	4,472.27
			Saota	6,170.46
			Daskalgram	5,056.72
			Karya	4,147.27
			Kirnahar	6,868.58
			Nanoor	6,775.37
			Charkalgram	8,738.89
			Nawanogar	4,544.66
			Ukharan	6,932.31
			Kodda	7,708.46
			Jalundi	7,492.78
			Thupsara	6,935.47
	Rampurhat	Rampurhat	Mashra	10,974.85
			Kastogara	6,293.55
			Kharun	5,230.41
			Barshol	5,540.79
			Dakhalbati	5,382.49
			Rampurhat	2,876.43
			Kathua	5,488.19
			Narayanpur	9,388.14
			Kusumba	7,231.01
			Aiash	9,126.35
			Borhat	8,794.13
			Bishnupur	4,687.18

APPENDIX II—contd.

District.	Subdivisions.	Police-stations.	Name of Unions.	Area in acres.
1	2	3	4	5
Bishnupur	Rampurhat	Rampurhat	Margram	5,189 · 12
			Shahpur	6,216 · 42
			Budhigram	8,034 · 63
			Hasam	8,117 · 32
			Dunigram	6,114 · 74
		Mayureswar	Mayuroshwar	5,517 · 55
			Kaleswar	9,239 · 49
			Dheka	6,742 · 04
			Satpalsa	7,316 · 32
			Ulkunda	3,975 · 61
			Kundola	6,134 · 34
			Jhikoddah	8,442 · 32
			Mollarpur	7,363 · 48
			Dabuk	8,458 · 75
			Bajitpur	6,953 · 14
			Dakshingram	8,811 · 53
			Kanachi	7,869 · 22
			Baraturigram	7,934 · 93
	Nalhati	Nalhati	5,478 · 65	
		Kalitha	5,441 · 75	
		Banjar	7,525 · 04	
		Bautia	6,556 · 56	
		Haridaspur	9,228 · 07	
		Paikpara	7,155 · 14	
		Kurungram	7,442 · 90	
		Balla	5,689 · 39	
		Keytha	6,863 · 88	
		Bhadrapur	6,328 · 58	
		Bara	7,663 · 50	
		Noapara	7,039 · 15	
		Sitalgram	5,926 · 92	

APPENDIX II—conold.

District.	Subdivisions.	Police-stations.	Name of Unions.	Area in acres.
1	2	3	4	5
Bibham	.. Rampurhat	.. Musrai	.. Rajgram	.. 6,579.47
			Mohurapur	.. 9,271.44
			Gorsa	.. 4,888.99
			Palsha	.. 4,414.74
			Amdaul	.. 5,325.65
			Nandigram	.. 5,165.99
			Dumargram	.. 6,946.97
			Murrai	.. 4,843.24
			Chatra	.. 5,339.43
			Rudranagar	.. 7,219.14
			Jaligram	.. 6,530.23
			Kushsai	.. 8,740.09
			Mitiapur	.. 4,829.03
			Paikar	.. 7,540.60

Source :—Agricultural Statistics (1944-45)

Part III Mr. H.S.M. Ishaque, I.C.S.

APPENDIX III

Area, yield per acre and production of principal crops in Birbhum (a)

(Chapter III)

Year	Aman Rice.				Aus Rice				Potato				Jute			
	Area (·000 acres)	Yield (mds/ acre)	Produc- tion (·000 mds.)	Area (·000 acres)	Yield (mds/ acre)	Produc- tion (·000 mds.)	Area (·000 acres)	Yield (mds/ acre)	Area (·000 acres)	Yield (mds/ acre)	Produc- tion (·000 mds.)	Area (·000 acres)	Yield (bales/ acre)	Area (·000 acres)	Yield (bales/ acre)	Produc- tion (·000 bales.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13				
1950-51	697·0	13·22	9,216·0	66·8	14·45	965·0	9·9	102·17	1,011·5	0·5	2·00	1·0				
1951-52	644·0	12·36	7,967·0	67·3	10·79	726·2	8·2	92·56	759·0	0·4	2·75	1·1				
1952-53	720·7	13·25	9,549·3	74·5	14·76	1,099·6	9·6	89·69	861·0	1·6	3·00	4·9				
1953-54	733·3	16·21	11,790·9	101·0	14·51	1,452·6	8·4	98·2	818·1	0·7	2·87	2·0				
1954-55	676·9	13·23	8,883·0	71·1	11·96	873·6	8·7	79·7	688·5	0·3	3·40	1·0				
1955-56	707·4	14·19	9,957·6	44·3	12·16	534·6	8·4	67·11	558·9	1·1	3·14	3·5				
1956-57	657·2	13·41	8,742·6	119·9	12·03	1,484·0	7·8	53·72	415·8	0·5	1·92	1·0				
1957-58	687·8	14·88	10,234·5	101·0	10·89	1,099·9	9·7	77·58	752·5	0·6	2·41	1·4				
1958-59	674·9	11·87	8,011·0	164·8	9·03	5,851·4	10·6	94·63	1,003·0	0·3	2·10	0·6				
1959-60	668·4	12·70	8,488·7	104·8	11·48	1,203·1	12·9	120·43	1,553·5	0·7	2·72	1·9				

(a) Source : Agricultural Geography of West Bengal and office records of Directorate of Agriculture, West Bengal,

APPENDIX III—continued.

Year.	Sugarcane.			Wheat.			Grain.		
	Area (.000 acres).	Yield (Mds/acre).	Production (.000 mds.)	Area (.000 acres).	Yield (mds/acre).	Production (.000 mds.)	Area (.000 mds.)	Yield (mds/acre).	Production (.000 mds.)
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1960-51	..	4.6	474.57	14.4	7.82	112.6	23.4	11.17	261.4
1951-52	..	5.1	450.00	16.0	6.93	110.9	25.3	10.03	253.8
1952-53	..	7.5	616.60	10.9	8.68	94.6	34.1	10.45	356.3
1953-54	..	7.3	336.29	13.2	10.00	129.6	38.0	8.35	215.9
1954-55	..	7.7	524.70	14.6	9.84	143.1	32.0	8.95	283.5
1955-56	..	8.7	647.80	19.1	7.24	137.7	35.8	9.81	348.3
1956-57	..	10.5	516.71	19.7	2.79	54.0	22.3	5.08	113.4
1957-58	..	7.1	350.71	10.0	5.34	53.4	30.4	6.67	202.8
1958-59	..	7.1	572.86	12.7	5.76	73.2	34.9	5.89	198.6
1959-60	..	9.2	409.19	19.2	6.53	125.4	44.3	4.78	211.8

APPENDIX IV

Area irrigated by different means

(Chapter III).

Means.	Area in Acres.					Remarks.
	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(a) Government Canals ..	9,650	1,52,400	2,60,800	2,98,800	..	
(b) Private Canals ..	36,500	52,500	50,500	49,000	..	
(c) Tanks ..	2,00,500	1,62,000	1,55,100	1,49,000	..	
(d) Wells ..	400	300	400	400	..	
(e) Other sources ..	1,40,000	1,05,000	80,900	81,200	..	
Total ..	3,87,050	4,72,200	5,47,700	5,73,400	..	

APPENDIX V

Average acreage under and production of principal crops—All-India, West Bengal and Birbhum(*) for the year 1950-51 to 1954-55

Crops.	Average area ('000 acres).			Average production ('000 tons).			Yield rate per md./acre.		Average area, yield and production in Birbhum.			
	India.	West Bengal.	Col. (3) as per cent to col. (2).	India.	West Bengal.	Col. (6) as per cent to col. (5).	India.	West Bengal.	Area in '000 acres.	Yield per md./acre.	Production ('000 tons).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Rice	75,153	10,046	13.4	24,191	4,111	17.0	8.76	11.21	771.0	13.67	387.2	
Total cereals	202,877	10,447	5.1	49,490	4,228	8.5	6.64	11.01	787.9	..	392.6	
Pulses	50,783	1,628	3.2	9,564	402	4.2	5.13	6.72	85.7	6.78	21.9	
Potato	636	105	16.5	1,933	405	22.1	288.21	105.19	9.0	92.22	30.5	
Sugarcane	4,120	52	1.3	5,263	100	1.9	127.74	52.26	6.4	487.27	114.6	
Tobacco	845	39	4.6	241	11	4.6	7.76	7.62	0.1	4.90	0.03	
Oilseeds	28,247	313	1.1	5,192	50	1.0	5.00	4.35	5.1	3.71	0.8	
Cotton	16,381	1	(a)	3,642 (1)	(b)	..	2.22 (3)	2.47 (3)	..	..	..
Jute	1,564	712	45.6	3,891 (2)	1,929 (2)	49.6	2.49 (4)	2.71 (4)	0.7	2.87	2.0	
Meeta	527	73	13.8	870 (2)	237 (2)	27.2	1.65 (4)	3.25 (4)				

*Reproduced from A brief Agricultural Geography of West Bengal.

(1) In thousand bales of 392 lb. each.

(2) In thousand bales of 400 lb. each.

(3) In bales of 393 lbs. each.

(4) In bales of 400 lbs. each.

(a) Less than 0.5 per cent.

(b) Less than 500 bales.

APPENDIX W

Rainfall and Temperature chart for 1958-59

(Vide Chapter I)

Month.				Rainfall (in inches)	Temperature in °F.	
					Maximum	Minimum
1				2	3	4
April	..	..	..	0.18	110	66
May	..	..	..	1.69	115	68
June	..	..	..	4.44	114	74
July	..	..	..	9.60	100	76
August	..	..	..	7.00	92	74
September	..	..	..	5.82	94	75
October	..	..	..	6.55	92	64
November	..	..	..	0.15	86	58
December	..	..	..	..	82	50
January	..	..	..	0.24	64	44
February	..	..	..	0.41	92	46
March	..	..	..	0.15	102	56

APPENDIX VII

Price Spread

(Chapter IV)

(A) Statement showing the examples of price spread from the producer to the consumer in respect of one maund of potato; growing area Mayureswar, primary market Satpalsa and consuming market Sainthia.

	Rs. nP.
(i) Farm price of 1 md. of potato	4.50
(ii) Transport cost from producing area to primary market at Satpalsa ..	0.19
(iii) Toll paid at the primary market	0.06
(iv) Intermediaries (Beparis) purchase price	4.75
(v) Profit of the Bepari at the primary market	0.25
(vi) Transport cost from Satpalsa to Sainthia (distance 8 miles) ..	0.25
(vii) Hat tax	0.06
(viii) Charity and other incidental market charges	0.06
(ix) Price at which the Aratdar receive the stock	5.37
(x) Aratdar's Commission	0.19
(xi) Retailers' profit	0.50
(xii) Market tax paid by the retailers	0.03
(xiii) Retailers selling price or consumers price	6.09

[Note: Out of Rs. 6.09 nP. (consumer's price) the producers get Rs. 4.50 nP., i.e., 73.8 per cent.]

(B) Statement showing the example of price spread from the producer to consumer in respect of one maund of potato where the grower directly brings the stock in the secondary market.

	Rs. nP.
(i) Farm price of one maund of potato	4.50
(ii) Transport cost from producing area to Sainthia Market distance—15 miles]	0.37
(iii) Hat tax	0.06
(iv) Charity, etc. payable by seller	0.03
(v) Aratdars Commission	0.25
(vi) Retailers purchase price	5.21
(vii) Retailers profit	0.50
(viii) Hat tax	0.06
(ix) Retailer price or consumers price	5.77

[Note: Out of Rs. 5.77 nP. (consumer's price) the producers get Rs. 4.50 nP. i.e. 82 per cent.]

APPENDIX VII—concl'd.

(C) Statement showing the example of price spread from the producer to consumer in respect of one maund of paddy ; growing area Daucha and consuming market Md. Bazar.

	Rs. nP.
(i) Farm price of one maund of paddy	10·00
(ii) Cost of transport to Mollarpur (distance about 8 miles)	0·25
(iii) Dhalta, iswarbritti, etc.	0·56
(iv) Hat tax	0·06
(v) Cost of hulling per maund	1·25
(vi) Cost of 27 seers of rice	12·12
(vii) Cost of transport from Mollarpur to Md. Bazar (distance 12 miles) for 27 seers of rice.	0·19
(viii) Middleman's profit for 27 seers of rice	0·37
(ix) Market charges payable by the middlemen	0·25
(x) Retailers purchase price of 27 seers of rice	12·93
(xi) Retailers margin for 27 seers of rice	0·19
(xii) Incidentals including loading and unloading payable by the retailers ..	0·12
(xiii) Retail price or consumers price for 27 seers of rice	13·25

[Note : Out of Rs. 13·25 nP. (consumers price) the producers get Rs. 10·00 nP. i.e. 75·45 per cent.]

APPENDIX VIII

List of Storage Godown (Chapter IV.) 'A' Godowns under Private Management

Subdivision/District.	Name of the Market and/ or hat.	No. of godowns (Frequency)								Total.
		Upto 500 mds.	500 to 1,000 mds.	1,000 to 5,000 mds.	5,000 to 10,000 mds.	10,000 mds. above.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
Suri (Sedar) Birbhun	Sainthia ..	40	10	5	5	9	69			
	Suri ..	20	6	3	1	2	32			
	Bolpur ..	30	10	6	4	15	65			
	Ahmadpur ..	10	3	2	1	7	23			
	Dubrajpur ..	20	6	4	2	13	45			
	Rajnagar ..	10	2	..	..	..	12	
	Lahpur ..	6	2	..	1	2	11			
	Kirnabar ..	10	2	2	..	2	16			
	Nanoor ..	10	..	..	..	..	10	
	Sarenda ..	..	..	1	..	..	1	
Santre	Kulkuri ..	..	..	1	..	..	1	
	Santre ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	

Gajidanga ..	-	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Bansepata ..	-	1	..	..	-	1	..	..	..	1
Purandarpur ..	-	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Saharpur ..	-	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Banagram ..	-	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Behir -	-	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Nagdhi -	-	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Dakhalgram ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Khandagram ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Sian -	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Nowpara -	-	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Vatra -	-	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Katuri -	-	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Valas ..	-	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Bacharpur ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Jangazar -	-	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
		173	41	24	14	50	302			

APPENDIX VIII—contd.

List of Storage Godown (Chapter IV) 'A' Godowns under Private Management—contd.

Subdivision/District.	1	2	Name of the Market and/ or hat.	Capacity under each frequency.					Total capacity in the market/ and or hat.	Principal commodities stored.		
				Upto 500 mds.	500 to 1,000 mds.	1,000 to 5,000 mds.	5,000 to 10,000 mds.	10,000 mds. and above.				
Suri (Sadar) Birbhum			Sainthia	..	8,000	10,000	20,000	50,000	250,000	14 Mds.	Rice, Paddy, Gram, Pul- ses, O. Cake, Wheat and Fertilisers. Ditto.	
			Suri	..	10,000	6,000	12,000	8,000	24,000	60,000		
			Bolepur	..	10,000	8,000	20,000	25,000	300,000	363,000		Ditto.
			Ahmadpur	..	5,000	8,000	8,000	10,000	134,000	165,000		Ditto.
			Dubrajpur	..	10,000	6,000	8,000	16,000	260,000	300,000		Ditto.
			Rajnagar	..	4,000	1,000	..	..	..	5,000		Ditto.
			Lobpur	..	3,900	2,000	..	5,000	40,000	50,900		Ditto.
			Kirnagar	..	5,000	2,000	8,000	..	40,000	55,000		Ditto.
			Nanoor	..	4,000	..	..	..	..	4,000		Ditto.
			Saranda	..	..	..	2,000	..	..	2,000		Ditto.
		Kulkuri	..	..	..	2,000	..	..	2,000	Ditto.		
		Santra	..	300	..	..	..	..	300	Fertiliser.		

Gajidanga ..	..	300	..	..	..	300	Ditto.
Bansapara ..	..	250	..	..	..	250	Ditto.
Purandarpur ..	..	350	..	..	..	350	Ditto.
Saharpur ..	..	300	..	..	..	300	Ditto.
Banagram ..	..	250	..	..	..	250	Ditto.
Bahir ..	..	200	..	..	..	200	Ditto.
Nagdihi ..	..	200	..	..	..	200	Ditto.
Dakhalgram ..	..	150	..	..	..	150	Ditto.
Khandegram ..	..	200	..	..	..	200	Ditto.
Sian ..	..	250	..	..	..	250	Ditto.
Nowpara ..	..	250	..	..	..	250	Ditto.
Vatra ..	..	200	..	..	..	200	Ditto.
Katuri ..	..	150	..	..	..	150	Ditto.
Valas ..	..	150	..	..	..	150	Ditto.
Bacharpur ..	..	200	..	..	..	200	Ditto.
Jangazar ..	..	250	..	..	..	250	Ditto.
		63,850	43,000	80000	114,000	10,48,000	13,48,850

Sentra ..	..	Ditto	..	"	Ditto	..
Gajidanga ..	..	Ditto	..	"	Ditto	..
Bansepura ..	..	Ditto	..	"	Ditto	..
Purandarpur	..	Ditto	..	"	Ditto	..
Saharpur ..	..	Ditto	..	"	Ditto	..
Benagram ..	..	Ditto	..	"	Ditto	..
Bahir ..	..	Ditto	..	"	Ditto	..
Nagdini ..	..	Ditto	..	"	Ditto	..
Dakhalgram	..	Ditto	..	"	Ditto	..
Khandagram	..	Ditto	..	"	Ditto	..
Sian ..	..	Ditto	..	"	Ditto	..
Nowpara ..	..	Ditto	..	"	Ditto	..
Vatra ..	..	Ditto	..	"	Ditto	..
Katuri ..	..	Ditto	..	"	Ditto	..
Vales ..	..	Ditto	..	"	Ditto	..
Becharpur ..	..	Ditto	..	"	Ditto	..
Jangazar ..	..	Ditto	..	"	Ditto	..

Ditto.

Ditto

APPENDIX VIII—contd.

List of Storage Godown (Chapter IV) 'A' Godowns under Private Management—concl'd.

Subdivision/District.	Name of the Market and/ or hat.	No. of godowns (Frequency).							Total.
		Upto 500 mds.	500 to 1,000 mds.	1,000 to 5,000 mds.	5,000 to 10,000 mds.	10,000 mds. and above.	7	8	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rampurhat Subdivision in Birbhum district.	Rampurhat market	..	13	5	14	2	..	..	34
	Nalhati market	..	7	2	8	..	..	..	17
	Chatra market	..	5	4	8	1	2	..	20
	Mallapur market	..	4	10	12	7	..	..	33
	Murari market	..	3	2	8	2	..	..	15
	Lohapur market	..	4	4	2	2	..	..	12
		36	27	52	14	2	..	..	131

Subdivision/District.	Name of the Market and/ or hat.	Capacity under each frequency.					Total capacity in the market/and or hat.	Principal commodities stored.
		Upto 500 mds.	500 to 1,000 mds.	1,000 to 5,000 mds.	5,000 to 10,000 mds.	10,000 mds. and above.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rampurhat Subdivision in Birbhum District.	Rampurhat market	..	7,000	4,000	42,500	20,000	..	73,500 Rice and Paddy.
	Nalhati market	..	3,000	1,400	28,000	..	..	Ditto.
	Chatra market	..	2,500	3,500	15,500	10,000	30,000	61,500 Rice, Paddy, M. Oil, Pulses.
	Mallapur market	..	2,000	9,800	31,000	53,500	..	96,300 Rice, Paddy, M. Oil.
	Murari market	..	1,200	2,000	22,000	20,000	..	45,200 Rice, Paddy, M. Oil.
	Lohapur market	..	2,000	3,200	5,500	12,000	..	22,700 Rice, and Paddy.
		17,700	23,900	144,500	115,500	30,000	331,600	

APPENDIX VIII—contd.

Godowns under Government Management

Total.

	No of godowns (Frequency)					
	Upto 500 mds.	500 to 1,000 mds.	1,000 to 5,000 mds.	5,000 to 10,000 mds.	10,000 mds. and above.	

8

Food Department Godowns

Suri (Sadar) Birbhum district	Labpur	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Kirnahat	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Ahmedpur	..	..	..	2	..	2
	Sainthia	..	..	..	..	2	2
	Suri	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Dubrajpur	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Bolpur	..	..	..	..	3	3
	Suri	..	1	..	..	..	1

Agriculture Department Godowns including seeds stores

Suri (Sadar) Birbhum district	Md. Bazar Block	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Ahmedpur Block	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Bolpur Block	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Labpur Block	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Nanoor Block	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Dubrajpur Block	..	1	..	..	..	1
	8 farms in the Subdivision including sisal farm, Rajnagar and State Agril. Farm.	..	8	..	..	..	8

Subdivision/District.	Name of the Market and/ or hat.	2	Capacity under each frequency.							Total capacity in the market/ and or hat.	Principal commodities stored.
			Upto 500 mds. 500 to 1,000 mds. 1,000 to 5,000 mds. 5,000 to 10,000 mds. 10,000 and above mds.								
			9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
Suri (Sadar) Birbhum district			Food Department Godowns								
	Labpur	..	..	..	..	..	20,000	20,000	20,000	Rice and wheat.
	Kirnahat	..	..	..	..	..	20,000	20,000	20,000	Ditto.
	Ahmedpur	..	..	..	20,000	..	20,000	20,000	20,000	Ditto.
	Sainthia	..	..	..	..	..	40,000	40,000	40,000	Ditto.
	Suri	..	..	..	..	..	15,000	15,000	15,000	Ditto.
	Dubrajpur	..	..	..	..	..	60,000	60,000	60,000	Ditto.
	Bolpur	..	..	..	..	..	60,000	60,000	60,000	Ditto.
	Suri	..	250	..	..	..	..	250	250	Ditto.
Agriculture Department Godowns including seeds stores											
	Md. Bazar Block	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	200	Paddy and other agril. seeds.
	Ahmedpur Block	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	200	Ditto.
	Bolpur Block	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	200	Ditto.
	Labpur Block	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	200	Ditto.
	Nanoor Block	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	200	Ditto.
	Dubrajpur Block	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	200	Ditto.
	8 farms in the Subdivision including sisal farm, Rajnagar and State Agril. Farm.	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	2,000	Paddy and other farm produce.

APPENDIX VIII—contd.

Godowns under Government Management—contd.

Subdivision/ District.	Name of the Market and/or hat.	Normal period of storage of commodities as in the prece- ding column.					Storage charge per md. for the entire storage period.		Rate of hire charges.		Loss in storage accorded to traders estimate.	Average loss for the period.
		Paddy.	Rice.	Jute.	Misc.	Rate of com- mission in case of Arakdaris.	Per Unit of Md.	Monthly rate.	Does not arise other.	Monthly rate.		
1	2	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
Food Department Godowns												
Suri (Sadar) Bir- bhum district.	Labpur	..	Throughout the year	..	Not hired to other.	Ditto	..	Does not arise	..	..	Throughout the year.	2 per cent to 3 per cent.
	Kirnahat	..	Ditto	..	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	..	Ditto	Ditto.
	Ahmedpur	..	Ditto	..	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	..	Ditto	Ditto.
	Seintha	..	Ditto	..	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	..	Ditto	Ditto.
	Suti	..	Ditto	..	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	..	Ditto	Ditto.
	Dubrajpur	..	Ditto	..	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	..	Ditto	Ditto.
	Bolpur	..	Ditto	..	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	..	Ditto	Ditto.
Agriculture Department Godowns including seed stores												
Suri	..	..	April to June	..	..	No rented or hired allowed.	Ditto	..	..	..	Ditto	Ditto.
Md. Bazar Block	..	..	Ditto	..	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	..	Ditto	Ditto.
Ahmedpur Block	..	..	Ditto	..	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	..	Ditto	Ditto.
Bolpur Block	..	..	Ditto	..	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	..	Ditto	Ditto.
Labpur Block	..	..	Ditto	..	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	..	Ditto	Ditto.
Nanoor Block	..	..	Ditto	..	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	..	Ditto	Ditto.
Dubrajpur Block	..	..	Ditto	..	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	..	Ditto	Ditto.
8 farms in the Sub- division including sisal farm, Raj- nagar and State Agril. Farm.	..	..	According to season.	..	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	..	Ditto	Ditto.

Subdivision/District.	Name of the Market and/ or hat.	No. of godowns (Frequency)						Total.
		Upto 500 mds.	500 to 1000 mds.	1000 to 5000 mds.	5000 to 10000 mds.	10000 mds. and above.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Food Department Godowns								
Rampurhat Subdivision in Birbhum district.	Rampurhat market	..	..	..	1	1	2
	Nalhati market	..	..	2	..	1	3
	Chatra market	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Mallarpur market	..	..	..	2	..	2
	Murara! market	..	..	..	..	2	2
	Lohapur market	..	..	..	2	..	2
		..	..	2	5	5	12

Subdivision/District.	Name of the Market and/or hat.	Capacity under each frequency.							Total capacity in the market/and or hat.	Principal commodities stored.
		Upto 500 mds. 500 to 1000 mds. 1000 to 5000 mds. 5000 to 10000 mds. and above.								
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
1 Rampurhat Subdivision in Birbhum district.	Rampurhat market	..	..	..	10,000	15,000	25,000	Most of the godowns belong to Food Department where rice and paddy stored.
	Nalhati market	..	..	7,000	..	15,000	22,000	....	
	Chatra market	..	..	..	..	15,000	15,000	....	
	Mallarpur market	..	..	..	20,000	..	20,000	....	
	Murari market	..	..	..	..	24,000	24,000	....	
	Lohapur market	..	..	..	20,000	..	20,000	....	
		..	..	7,000	50,000	69,000	126,000	

APPENDIX VIII—contd.

Godowns under Government Management—*concl'd.*

Subdivision/ District.	No. of the Mar- ket and/or hat.	1	2	Normal period of storage of commodities as in the prece- ding column.				Storage charge for a md. for the entire storage period.			Loss in storage accorded to traders estimate.	
				Paddy.	Rice	Jute.	Misc.	Rate of commi- ssion in case of Aradaris.	Rate of hire charges.		Storage period.	Average loss for the period.
									Per Unit of Md.	Monthly rate :		
				16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Rampurhat Subdivision in Birbhum district.				Throughout the year	..	..	..	Does not arise	Does not arise	Does not arise	Throughout the year.	2 per cent. to 3 per cent.
Nalhati market ..				Ditto	..	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Chatra market ..				Ditto	..	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Mallarpur market				Ditto	..	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Murad market ..				Ditto	..	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Lohapur market ..				Ditto	..	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.

Godowns under Co-operative Marketing Societies

Subdivision/District.	Name of the Market and/ or hat.	No. of godowns (Frequency)						Total.
		Upto 500 mds.	500 to 1,000 mds.	1,000 to 5,000 mds.	5,000 to 10,000 mds.	1,000 mds. and above.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Suri (Sadar) Birbhum	Matpalsa Co-op. M. P. Society Ltd.	..	..	1	..	..	1
	Md. Bazar Central IS Marketing Society.	..	..	1	..	..	1
	Deucha Co-op. M. P. Society Ltd.	..	..	1	..	..	1
	Bhutura Charicha Co-op. Agril. Marketing Society Ltd.	..	..	1	..	..	1
	Salgeria Co-op. M. P. Society Ltd.	..	..	1	..	..	1
	Sarpalehana Union Co-op. Marketing Society Ltd.	..	..	1	..	..	1
	9 Co-op. Credit Societies in the Subdivision (Large-sized).	..	..	9	..	..	9
		..	..	15	..	..	15

APPENDIX VIII—contd.

Godowns under Co-operative Marketing Societies—contd.

Subdivision/District.	Name of the Market and/ or hat.	2	Capacity under each frequency.				Total capacity in the market and/or hat.	Principal commodities stored.
			Upto 500 mds.	500 to 1,000 mds.	1,000 to 5,000 mds.	5,000 to 1,0000 mds. and above.		
1			9	10	11	12	13	15
Suri (Sadar) Birbhum	Matpales Co-op. Society Ltd.	..	..	..	4,000	..	..	4,000 Rice and Paddy.
	Md. Bazar Central Marketing Society.	..	..	..	4,000	..	..	4,000 Ditto.
	Deucha Co-op. Society Ltd.	..	..	..	1,500	..	..	1,500 Rice, Paddy and other agricultural commodities.
	Bhutura Charicha Co-op. Agril. Marketing Society Ltd.	..	..	..	3,000	..	..	3,000 Rice and Paddy.
	Salgeria Co-op. Society Ltd.	..	..	..	1,500	..	..	1,500 Ditto.
	Sarpalehana Union Co-op. Marketing Society Ltd.	..	..	..	1,500	..	..	1,500 Ditto.
	9 Co-op. Credit Societies in the Subdivision (Large-sized).	..	..	..	18,000	..	..	18,000 Ditto.
		..	..	..	33,500	..	..	33,500

Subdivision/ District.	Name of the market and/or hat.	Normal period of storage of commodities as in the preceding column.				Storage charge for a mtd. for the entire storage period.			Loss in storage accorded to trade estimate.	
		Paddy.	Rice.	Jute.	Misc.	Rate of com- mission in case of Aratdaris.		Storage period.	Average loss for the period.	
						Per Unit of Md.	Monthly rate :			
1	2	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Suri (Sadar) Birbhum.	Matpalsa Co-op. M. P. Society Ltd.	January to June and all the year round.	All the year.	..	..	No hired only a few mem- ber cultivator can deposit crop at anna 1 per mtd. per month.	....	1 anna per mtd. per month to member cul- tivators.	Throughout the year.	....
	Md. Bazar Central LS Marketing Society.	No storage yet.	..	..	..	No hiring busi- ness yet.	....	Not yet in- troduced.	....	....
	Deucha Co-op. M. P. Society Ltd.	Ditto ..	..	..	..	Ditto ..	....	Ditto ..	All year round stored and sold.	2 per cent. to 3 per cent.
	Bhutura Charicha Co- op. Agril. Marketing Society Ltd.	January to July and August.	..	..	..	No hiring by the member cultivators.	Does not arise	....	January August.	2 per cent. to 3 per cent.
	Salgeria Co-op. M. P. Society Ltd.	January to August.	January to August.	..	..	Not rented or hiring allowed.	Ditto ..	....	Ditto ..	2 per cent. to 3 per cent.
	Sarpalehana Union Co-op. Marketing Society Ltd.	Ditto ..	..	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	....	Ditto ..	2 per cent. to 3 per cent.
	9 Co-op. Credit Soci- ties in the Subdivi- sion (Large-sized).	Not yet stored.	..	..	..	Does not arise	Ditto ..	....	No storage busi- ness yet.	....

APPENDIX VIII—conold.

Godowns under Co-operative Marketing Societies—conold.

Subdivision/District.	Name of the Market and/ or Hat.	No. of godowns (Frequency).							Total.
		Upto 500 mds.	500 to 1,000 mds.	1,000 to 5,000 mds.	5,000 to 10,000 mds.	10,000 mds. and above.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
Rampurhat Birbhum	Rampurhat market	..	..	1	..	..	1	
	Nalhati market	..	..	2	..	..	2	
	Chatrahat	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mallarpur	..	..	1	..	..	1	
	Murari	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lobpur	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	4	..	..	..	4

Subdivision/District.	Name of the Market and/or hat.	Capacity under each frequency.							Principal commodities stored.
		Upto 500 mds.	500 to 1,000 mds.	1,000 to 5,000 mds.	5,000 to 10,000 mds.	10,000 mds. and above.	Total capacity in the market/ and or hat.		
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Rampurhat Birbhum ..	Rampurhat market ..	..	..	5,000	..	..	5,000	It is under use of industrial union and non-agric. commodities.
	Nalhati market ..	..	..	10,000	..	..	10,000	Fertiliser, Paddy, Rice.
	Chatrahat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	Mallarpur ..	..	..	4,000	..	..	4,000	It is owned by L. S. Credit Society.
	Murari ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	Labpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
		..	..	19,000	..	..	19,000	

Subdivision/ District.	Name of the Market and/or hat.	Normal period of storage of commodities as in the preceding column.				Storage charge for md. for the entire storage period.			Loss in storage accorded to traders estimate.	
		Paddy	Rice.	Jute.	Misc.	Rate of com- mission in case of Aratdaris.	Rate of hire charges.		Storage period.	Average loss for the period.
							Per unit of Md.	Monthly rate.		
1	2	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Rampurhat Birbhum.	Rampurhat market	..	The Co-operative socie- ties do the rolling busi- ness throughout the year. They do not store huge quantity at a time.	..	..	The system is not prevalent here.	..	1-60 p. m. paddy 1-80 p. m. rice.	Throughout the year.	3 per cent. (Paddy and Rice).
	Nalhati market	..	Ditto	..	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto.
	Chatrahat ..	..	Ditto	..	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto.
	Mallapur ..	..	Ditto	..	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto.
	Lalpur -	..	Ditto	..	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto.

APPENDIX IX

List of 'C' class Hats and markets of Birbhum district

Sl. No.	Name of the Hats/ Markets.	Police-station.	Subdivision.	Days of sittings.	Selling hours.
1	2	4	4	5	6
1.	Avadanga Hat	Labpur	.. Suri Sadar	.. Wednesday and Saturday.	2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.
2.	Bahiri Hat	.. Bolpur	.. Ditto	.. Monday and Friday.	Ditto.
3.	Babujore	.. Khoyrasole	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Ditto.
4.	Bara Hat	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Sunday and Thursday.	Ditto.
5.	Barabani Hat	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. 7 a.m. to 2.30 p.m.
6.	Chowhatta Hat	Labpur	.. Ditto	.. Wednesday and Saturday.	Ditto.
7.	Chinpai Hat	.. Dubrajpur	.. Ditto	.. Tuesday and Saturday.	At After-noon.
8.	Deucha Hat	.. Mohammadbazar.	Ditto	.. Thursday and Sunday.	Ditto.
9.	Dwarka Hat	.. Labpur	.. Ditto	.. Monday and Friday.	Ditto.
10.	Hazaratpur Hat	Khoyrasole	.. Ditto	.. Sunday and Wednesday.	At Forenoon.
11.	Illambazar	.. Illambazar	.. Ditto	.. Daily	.. Ditto.
12.	Karidya Hat	.. Suri	.. Ditto	.. Sunday and Thursday.	At After-noon.
13.	Kantori Hat	.. Dubrajpur	.. Ditto	.. Sunday	.. At Forenoon.
14.	Kudnahr	.. Labpur	.. Ditto	.. Sunday and Wednesday.	At After-noon.
15.	Labpur Hat	.. Labpur	.. Ditto	.. Monday and Friday.	Ditto.
16.	Labpur Market	Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Daily	.. At Forenoon.
17.	Loghasa Hat	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Sunday and Thursday.	At After-noon.
18.	Lokepur	.. Khoyrasole	.. Ditto	.. Sunday and Tuesday.	Ditto.
19.	Mohammadbazar Hat	Mohammadbazar.	Ditto	.. Tuesday and Saturday.	Ditto.
20.	Purandarpur Hat	Suri	.. Ditto	.. Monday and Friday.	At Forenoon.
21.	Panchra Hat	.. Khoyrasole	.. Ditto	.. Sunday and Thursday.	Ditto.

APPENDIX IX—contd.

Sl. No.	Name of the Hats/ Markets.	Police-station.	Subdivision.	Days of sittings.	Selling hours.
1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Mukdumnagar Hat.	Mohammad-bazar.	Suri Sadar	.. Sunday and Wednesday.	At After-noon.
23.	Rupashpur Hat	Khoyrasole	.. Ditto	.. Sunday and Thursday.	At After-noon.
24.	Rajnagar Market	Rajnagar	.. Ditto	.. Daily	.. At Fore-noon.
25.	Sainthia Cattle Hat.	Sainthia	.. Ditto	.. Saturday	.. From Sunrise to Sunset.
26.	Simlan Hat	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Thursday and Saturday.	At Fore-noon.
27.	Singhai Hat	.. Bolpur	.. Ditto	.. Tuesday and Saturday.	At After-noon.
28.	Sahapur Hat	.. Dubrajpur	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Ditto.
29.	Sarunda Hat	.. Mohammad-bazar.	Ditto	.. Wednesday	.. Ditto.
30.	Tarulia Hat	.. Labpur	.. Ditto	.. Sunday and Wednesday.	..
31.	Tantipara Hat	Rajnagar	.. Ditto	.. Wednesday and Saturday.	..
32.	Khyatipara Hat	Nanoor	.. Ditto	.. Sunday and Wednesday.	..
33.	Kirnahar Market	Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Daily.	..
34.	Bhadrapur Hat	Nalhati	.. Rampurhat	.. Wednesday and Saturday.	..
35.	Balipalse Hat	.. Murarai	.. Ditto	.. Wednesday and Sunday.	..
36.	Baidara Hat	.. Rampurhat	.. Ditto	.. Monday and Thursday.	..
37.	Balabaria Hat	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Tuesday and Saturday.	..
38.	Bishnupur Hat	Mayureswar	.. Ditto	.. Sunday and Thursday.	..
39.	Chatra Hat	.. Murarai	.. Ditto	.. Wednesday and Sunday.	..
40.	Chandpara	.. Rampurhat	.. Ditto	.. Tuesday and Saturday.	..
41.	Dakthingram Hat	Mayureswar	.. Ditto	.. Friday and Tuesday.	..
42.	Jazimgram Hat	Murarai	.. Ditto	.. Saturday and Monday.	..
43.	Kurumgram Hat	Nalhati	.. Ditto	.. Tuesday and Saturday.	..

APPENDIX IX—conold.

Sl. No.	Name of the Hats/ Markets.	Police-station.	Subdivision.	Days of sittings.	Selling hours.
1	2	3	4	5	6
44.	Keytha Hat ..	Nalhati ..	Rampurhat ..	Tuesday and Sunday.	At After-noon.
45.	Kleswar Hat ..	Mayureswar ..	Ditto ..	Sunday and Wednesday.	"
46.	Lohapur ..	Nalhati ..	Ditto ..	Monday and Thursday.	"
47.	Murarai Old Hat	Murarai ..	Ditto ..	Saturday and Wednesday.	"
48.	Murarai Now Hat	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Sunday and Thursday.	"
49.	Margram daily Market.	Rampurhat ..	Ditto ..	Daily.	"
50.	Mallarpur Hat	Mayureswar ..	Ditto ..	Thursday and Sunday.	"
51.	Mahishal Hat ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Tuesday and Friday.	"
52.	Nalhati Daily Market.	Nalhati ..	Ditto ..	Daily.	"
53.	Nalhati New Hat	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Sunday and Wednesday.	"
54.	Nalhati Old Hat	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Saturday and Thursday.	"
55.	Nandigram Hat	Murarai ..	Ditto ..	Saturday and Wednesday.	"
56.	Narayanpur Hat	Rampurhat ..	Ditto ..	Sunday and Wednesday.	"
57.	Paikar Hat ..	Murarai ..	Ditto ..	Thursday and Tuesday.	"
58.	Rajgown Hat ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.	"
59.	Rampurhat Daily Market.	Rampurhat ..	Ditto ..	Daily.	"
60.	Rampurhat Cattle Hat.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Thursday.	"
61.	Ramnagar Hat	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Sunday and Thursday.	"
62.	Tejhati Hat ..	Nalhati ..	Ditto ..	Sunday and Wednesday.	"
63.	Tarapur Hat ..	Rampurhat ..	Ditto ..	Sunday and Thursday.	"
64.	Turigram Hat ..	Mayureswar ..	Ditto ..	Monday and Friday.	"

APPENDIX X
Market Charges

(a) Market Charges at Suri Municipal Market

Rates of toll charged by the market authority—						Rs. nP.
(1)	Cart load vegetables ..	..	..	..	..	1.25
(2)	One cart load potato, onion and garlic ..	..	..	..	..	1.25
(3)	One cart load coconut ..	..	..	..	..	2.00
(4)	One cart load green coconut ..	..	..	..	..	1.25
(5)	One cart load mango ..	..	..	..	..	1.50
(6)	One truck load potato, onion, coconut ..	..	..	..	..	5.00
(7)	One Md. Fish ..	..	..	..	..	2.00
(8)	One Dozen eggs ..	..	..	..	..	0.03
(9)	Ghee per tin ..	..	..	..	..	0.37
(10)	One bag cauliflower ..	..	..	..	..	0.25
(11)	One Bag potato ..	..	..	..	..	0.25
(12)	One busket potato ..	..	..	..	..	0.20
(13)	Orange per 100 ..	..	..	..	..	0.13
(14)	Coconut per bag ..	..	..	..	..	0.25
(15)	Pine apple per pair ..	..	..	..	..	0.03

All these charges are payable by sellers.

(b) Rampurhat Market (Private owners)

(1)	Potato and ladies finger per cart load ..	..	..	..	..	0.75
(2)	One cart load brinjal..	..	..	..	..	0.62
(3)	One cart load mango ..	..	..	..	..	1.25
(4)	Gram, Kalai and wheat (cart load) ..	..	..	..	..	0.75
(5)	One cart load onion, sak (all) ..	..	..	..	..	1.00
(6)	Vegetables per busket ..	..	..	..	..	0.12
(7)	Wheat, onion per busket ..	..	..	..	..	0.12
(8)	Mango per bag ..	..	..	..	..	0.37
(9)	Coconut per bag ..	..	..	..	..	0.12

All these are payable by the sellers.

There is also system of customery "dhalta" in some of the market such as Mills of Mollarpur area charges Two seers "dhalta" payable by sellers.

APPENDIX XI

A comparative statement showing the average wholesale prices of some very important commodities of the district of Birbhum for the years 1954 to 1959.

Commodity	Months.											
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Year—1954												
Paddy, Medium	8 8 0	8 6 0	8 11 0	9 0 0	9 8 0	9 2 9	8 11 0	8 13 0	9 1 6	9 8 0	9 6 4	9 0 6
Rice, Medium ..	15 6 0	15 4 10	14 8 0	14 1 0	15 2 0	15 2 6	14 15 0	16 7 0	16 14 0	16 14 0	16 0 0	15 4 0
Gram (whole) ..	17 0 0	..	15 0 0	11 0 0	12 4 0	11 13 0	9 15 0	9 4 9	9 14 0	10 4 0	10 0 0	9 0 0
Potato ..	12 0 0	5 2 5	4 11 0	5 2 0	6 7 0	7 5 6	11 8 0	11 3 2	10 8 0	9 14 0	10 8 0	15 0 0
Eggs Duck (per 100)	8 12 0	8 10 5	8 1 6	7 4 9	6 12 6	7 1 0	9 6 0	7 12 0	8 1 0	7 8 0	7 4 9	8 1 0
Eggs Hen (per 100)	7 12 0	7 10 6	7 13 6	5 11 6	5 7 6	5 14 6	6 2 0	6 6 0	7 15 6	7 8 0	7 5 7	7 12 0
Gur ..	17 0 0	19 3 0	15 10 0	16 0 0	19 0 0	20 0 0	18 0 0	17 6 4	17 4 0	18 0 0	17 9 7	19 4 0
Year—1955												
Paddy, Medium	8 14 0	9 0 0	8 14 0	8 10 0	8 9 0	8 12 0	9 5 6	9 9 0	9 13 0	10 0 6	9 14 9	11 2 0
Rice, Medium ..	14 8 0	15 8 0	16 12 0	15 8 0	15 0 3	16 4 0	17 2 0	17 9 7	17 14 0	17 10 0	18 3 0	18 13 0
Gram (whole) ..	8 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 8 0	8 1 7	8 12 0	8 0 0	9 8 0	9 12 0	9 14 0	10 8 0	10 12 0
Potato ..	9 14 0	3 8 0	4 10 0	5 13 0	6 3 2	8 4 0	8 12 0	10 0 6	12 4 0	14 6 0	15 1 7	18 8 0

Eggs Hen (per 100)	7	8	0	6	10	0	6	4	0	6	4	0	6	0	0	5	7	6	6	0	11	11	2	12	6	6	12	6	0	12	8	7	12	15	0	11	1	4		
Eggs Duck (per 100)	8	0	0	7	10	5	7	9	3	7	10	6	7	1	7	7	9	3	7	3	0	7	3	0	7	10	5	8	3	6	9	0	0	7	12	10	7	12	9	
Gur	..	22	0	0	15	0	0	13	4	0	13	0	0	9	12	9	12	8	0	13	6	0	12	14	4	12	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0
Year—1956																																								
Paddy, Medium	9	14	8	9	8	0	10	0	0	11	8	0	12	9	4	11	6	0	11	11	2	12	6	6	12	6	0	12	8	7	12	15	0	11	1	4				
Rice, Medium ..	18	8	0	16	6	0	17	14	0	18	9	7	20	8	0	18	15	0	19	11	2	20	13	0	20	6	0	20	6	0	21	5	7	22	3	0	22	6	0	
Gram	..	11	12	9	11	14	0	12	0	0	12	4	9	11	8	0	10	14	0	12	1	7	12	0	0	12	14	0	13	4	10	13	8	0	14	6	0			
Potato	..	11	4	10	6	10	0	4	4	0	6	4	10	6	12	0	8	2	0	10	3	2	13	12	0	16	10	0	17	9	7	18	0	0	18	14	0			
Hen Eggs	..	6	10	10	7	6	0	6	7	0	6	4	0	5	4	0	5	0	6	5	13	6	7	8	0	7	9	0	7	5	7	8	2	0	8	4	0			
Duck Eggs	..	7	4	0	7	12	6	7	11	0	7	9	7	7	8	0	6	1	0	7	6	5	8	5	0	8	12	6	8	8	0	8	11	0	8	14	0			
Gur	..	12	9	7	12	4	0	12	0	0	11	1	7	10	8	0	9	14	0	9	4	9	9	14	0	10	4	0	10	14	5	11	7	3	11	3	0			

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APPENDIX XI—concl'd.

Commodity		Months.											
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
<i>Year—1953</i>													
Paddy, Medium	10.96	10.96	12.15	13.19	14.18	14.25	14.37	..	..	..	..	..	11.87
Rice, Medium ..	21.62	21.00	21.87	23.40	24.56	25.00	25.37	27.50	28.70	..	..	..	24.00
Gram ..	13.25	13.25	12.62	12.20	11.25	13.80	14.75	15.87	16.60	19.12	20.20	20.10	20.10
Potato ..	9.12	6.12	4.75	5.75	6.75	8.30	8.75	12.50	13.90	14.87	16.87	20.50	20.50
Hen Eggs ..	9.50	9.69	9.87	9.45	7.00	6.85	7.87	8.62	9.45	10.81	10.12	11.00	11.00
Duck Eggs ..	10.75	10.19	10.31	10.05	8.50	8.05	9.63	10.62	11.05	11.50	10.65	11.60	11.60
Gur ..	15.81	15.12	12.50	13.20	16.75	17.80	17.50	21.12	23.00	23.00	23.00	22.00	22.00
<i>Year—1959</i>													
Paddy, Medium	11.50	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	17.83	16.75	14.87	16.25	14.50	..
Rice, Medium ..	19.28	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	28.68	28.90	26.31	28.10	25.36	..
Gram ..	23.20	24.00	17.37	14.93	14.70	14.87	14.50	14.50	14.10	13.50	14.10	14.25	..
Potato ..	7.37	5.37	6.25	7.25	9.90	15.25	17.25	17.25	18.00	16.75	19.02	23.00	..
Hen Eggs ..	11.06	10.18	8.93	7.25	6.25	8.25	8.62	8.62	9.30	10.06	10.30	9.62	..
Duck Eggs ..	11.15	10.75	9.87	9.00	8.50	8.87	9.37	9.37	10.30	11.06	11.30	10.37	..
Gur ..	19.30	19.50	18.12	18.00	18.20	19.25	17.75	17.75	18.40	20.00	21.20	20.00	..

N.S.—No supply.

APPENDIX XII

List of Important Fairs and Melas—Birbhum

Sl. No.	Location.	Time when the mela or fair is held.	Local religious or other occasion of mela.	Duration (No. of days).	Average attendance (total).
1	2	3	4	5	6
Suri Sadar Subdivision					
Thana : Suri.					
1.	Karidhya	.. October	.. Gosta Mela	.. 1 day	500
2.	Ajaypur	.. January	.. Brahmaddatti	.. 1 day	350
3.	Patanda	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. 2 days	1,000
4.	Koma	.. November	.. Rashjatra	.. 2 days	1,500
5.	Purandarpur	.. April ..	.. Dharma Puja	.. 4 days	3,000
6.	Pathar-Chapri	.. March	.. Data-Sahib Majar	7 days	10,000
7.	Nagari	.. January	.. Brahmaddatti	.. 1 day	2,500
8.	Bhandirban	.. November	.. Rash Mela	.. 1 day	7,000
9.	Barabagan	.. February	.. Krishni-Silpa Pradar-sani.	7 days	10,000
10.	Suri ..	.. December	.. Sarada Mela	.. 7 days	7,000
Thana : Dubrajpur.					
1.	Bakraswar	.. February	.. Shib Chaturdashi	.. 7 days	10,000
2.	Khageswar	.. April	.. Charuk Puja	.. 2 days	500
3.	Kaddang	.. May	.. Dharma Puja	.. 6 days	1,000
4.	Jatra	.. January	.. Pous Sankranti	.. 3 days	250
5.	Hetampur	.. Ditto	.. Saraswati Puja	.. 4 days	1,000
6.	Kota ..	.. May ..	.. Dharma Puja	.. 1 day	500
7.	Kendula	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. 2 days	500
8.	Loba-Barawari	.. June ..	.. Rathajatra	.. 1 day	500
9.	Loba ..	.. October	.. Kali Puja	.. 2 days	1,000
10.	Jamthalia	.. May ..	.. Dharampuja	.. 1 day	500
11.	Sahapur	.. April ..	.. Other occasion	.. 7 days	1,000
12.	Kuita ..	.. October	.. Maharam	.. 1 day	1,000
13.	Islampur	.. April ..	.. Chaitrasankranti	.. 1 day	500
14.	Islampur	.. Ditto	.. Fakir Saheb's Mela	3 days	500
15.	Seldapur	.. „	Ram Navami	.. 7 days	1,000
16.	Metela ..	.. „	Baisakhipurnima	.. 1 day	500
17.	Chandipur	.. „	Ditto	.. 1 day	500

APPENDIX XII—contd.

Sl. No.	Location.	Time when the mela or fair is held.	Local religious or other occasion of mela.	Duration (No. of days).	Average attendance (total)
1	2	3	4	5	6

Suri Sadar Subdivision—contd.**Thana : Dubrajpur—concl'd.**

18.	Belahri	.. April	Dasahara	.. 1 day	1,500
19.	Bandhersol	.. „	Dharmaraj Puja	.. 2 days	50
20.	Hetampur	.. „	Rathajatra	.. 1 day	2,000
21.	Hetampur	.. „	Jhulan Jatra	.. 3 days	500

Thana : Bolepur.

1.	Supur	.. April	Rash Purnima	.. 3 days	500
2.	Suratheswar Tala	.. „	Shiva Chaturdashi	3 days	300
3.	Sian ..	.. 1st Magh	.. ....	3 days	500
4.	Dwarakanathpur	.. Falgoon	.. ....	1 day	200
5.	Goalpara	.. Baisakh	.. Baisakhipurnima	3 days	500
6.	Muluk ..	.. November	.. Gosthastami	.. 3 days	500
7.	Bahiri ..	.. ....	Ekadasi after Saraswati Puja.	3 days	500
8.	Laldaha ..	.. March ..	.. . ....	3 days	500
9.	Kasba ..	.. 1st Magh	.. ....	1 day	100
10.	Srichandrapur	.. Falgoon	.. Dolepurnima	.. 2 days	200
11.	Supur ..	.. Ashar	.. Rathajatra	.. 1 day	300
12.	Manoharpur	.. 1st Magh	.. ....	1 day	500
13.	Salan ..	.. Magh ..	.. Sri Panchami	.. 3 days	500
14.	Gonorah	.. Jaistha	.. ....	2 days	300
15.	Simulia ..	.. Falgoon	.. ....	3 days	3,000
16.	Mahadebpur	.. Ditto	.. ....	3 days	500
17.	Raipur ..	.. Jaistha	.. ....	3 days	300
18.	Deoli ..	.. Pous ..	.. Pous Sankranti	.. 1 day	100
19.	Kankalitola	.. April ..	.. Religious	.. 2 days	2,000
20.	Sreeniketan	.. February	.. Anniversary day of Sreeniketan of Maharshi D. N. Thakur.	3 days	5,000

APPENDIX XII—contd.

Sl. No.	Location.	Time when the mela or fair is held.	Local religious or other occasion of mela.	Duration (No. of days).	Average attendance (total)
1	2	3	4	5	6

Suri Sadar Subdivision—contd.**Thana : Mahammadbazar.**

1.	Jindharpur	.. Ashar	.. Rathajatra	.. 1 day	500
2.	Makdumnagar	.. April ..	.. Maharam	.. 2 days	500
3.	Harinsinga	.. 1st Baisakh	.. ....	1 day	500
4.	Deucha ..	.. June ..	.. Rathajatra	.. 1 day	500
5.	Hingal ..	.. April ..	.. Charak Puja	.. 1 day	1,000
6.	Maulpur	.. March ..	.. ....	3 days	2,000
7.	Raypur	.. Ditto	.. Shibratri	.. 4 days	1,000
8.	Raypur	.. April ..	.. Charakpuja	.. 1 day	500
9.	Danjora	.. August	.. Danjora Mela	.. 1 day	700
10.	Danjora	.. Ditto	.. Raghunath Mela	.. 1 day	300
11.	Raghunathpur	.. June ..	.. Rathajatra	.. 1 day	400
12.	Ushka ..	.. April ..	.. Baruni Mela	.. 1 day	1,000
13.	Sanganpur	.. Ditto	.. Darampuraj	.. 3 days	500
14.	Bharkata	.. October	.. Kalipuja	.. 1 day	1,000
15.	Ganpur ..	.. June ..	.. Rathajatra	.. 1 day	300
16.	Darkota	.. October	.. Gostha Mela	.. 1 day	800
17.	Dighalgram	.. February	.. Brahmadatti	.. 3 days	2,000
18.	Alinagar	.. Ditto	.. Religious	.. 1 day	500
19.	Dighalgram	.. June ..	.. Rathajatra	.. 1 day	500
20.	Maulpur	.. April ..	.. Charak Puja	.. 1 day	500

Thana : Nanoor.

1.	Nabasta	.. February	.. Maghi Purnima	.. 3 days	500
2.	Brahmankhanda	.. Chaitra	.. ....	3 days	500
3.	Charkalgram	.. April ..	.. Maghi Purnima	.. 7 days	3,000
4.	Jubutia	.. March ..	.. Shib Puja	.. 1 month	8,000 or more.

Thana : Khoyrasol.

1.	Bagasol	.. 1st Magh	.. ....	1 day	1,000 to 1,500
2.	Lower Kha	.. Magh	.. ....	7 days	1,500 to 2,000
3.	Khoyrasol	.. ....	Gosta Astami	.. 1 day	500 to 700

APPENDIX XII—contd.

Sl. No.	Location.	Time when the male or fair is held.	Local religious or other occasion of male.	Duration (No. of days).	Average attendance (total).
1	2	3	4	5	6

Suri Sadar Subdivision—conold.

Thana : Kheyrasol—conold.

4.	Parsundi	.. January	.. Parichandi	.. 4 days	5,000
5.	Jamalpur	.. May	.. Manasa Puja	.. 3 days	1,200
6.	Barra ..	.. February	.. Ganesh Nanani	.. 3 days	500
7.	Bubuijore	.. Ditto	.. Saraswati Puja	.. 2 days	400
8.	Geruapahari	.. September	.. Sawtali Mela	.. 1 day	350
9.	Bhadulia	.. May ..	.. Dharampuja	.. 2 days	300
10.	Nakrakonda	.. March ..	.. Dolepurnima	.. 2 days	400
11.	Nundira	.. February	.. Gossain Puja	.. 1 day	500
12.	Bhabaniganj	.. Ditto	.. Ghandi Puja	.. 2 days	800
13.	Rasa ..	.. April ..	.. Shib Puja	.. 1 day	400
14.	Krishnapur	.. February	.. Chandi Puja	.. 1 day	500
15.	Igara ..	.. May ..	.. Kali Puja	.. 3 days	600
16.	Churar ..	.. October	.. Rash ..	.. 3 days	400

Thana : Illambazar.

1.	Jaydeb Kenduli	.. January	.. Religious	.. 3 days	1,000
2.	Illambazar	.. May ..	.. Kirtan	.. 3 days	1,000
3.	Galtia ..	.. May ..	.. Religious	.. 5 days	500
4.	Gurisa ..	.. June ..	.. ....	1 day	500
5.	Mangaldihi	.. November	.. Rash Purnima	.. 3 days	500
6.	Katna ..	.. January	.. ....	2 days	500
7.	Gopalnagar	.. July ..	.. Ashari Purnima	.. 1 day	500

Thana : Labpur.

1.	Maheshpur	.. September	.. Kali Puja	.. 5 days	2,000
2.	Labpur ..	.. February	.. Maghi Punima	.. 7 days	2,000
3.	Rashkharewar	.. March ..	.. Sivaratri	.. 3 days	2,000
4.	Fullaratala	.. ....	.. Maghi Purnima	.. 9 days	700
5.	Dhandanga	.. April ..	.. ....	2-4 days	400

Rampurhat Subdivision

Thana : Murarai.

1.	Ratanpur	.. February	.. Shivaratri	.. 10 days	4,000
2.	Murarai	.. March	.. Ditto	.. 8 days	2,000
3.	Jajigram	.. October	.. Kali Puja	.. 3 days	2,000

APPENDIX XII—concl'd.

Sl. No.	Location.	Time when the male or fair is held.	Local religious or other occasion of male.	Duration (No. of days).	Average attendance (total).
1	2	3	4	5	6

Rampurhat Subdivision—concl'd.**Thana : Rampurhat.**

1.	Chandipur (Tarapit)	September	.. Tarapit Mela	.. 7 days	5,000
2.	Udaypur	.. October	.. Kalipuja	.. 2 days	2,000
3.	Gopalpur	.. ....	Makari Saptami	.. 3 days	500
4.	Tarapur	.. Chaitra	.. ....	1 day	700
5.	Joghar	.. Ditto	.. ....	1 day	400
6.	Kaluha	.. April ..	.. Baisakhi Purnima	1 day	500
7.	Padma	.. ....	Ditto	.. 1 day	500
8.	Udaypur	.. ....	Kali Puja	.. 1 day	500
9.	Margram	.. Pous	.. Ditto	.. 1 day	500

Thana : Nalhati.

1.	Bhadrapur	.. March ..	.. Samsundrapuja	.. 6 days	2,000
2.	Nalhai	.. April ..	.. Shib Puja	.. 1 day	100
3.	Dhamri	.. ....	Chaitra Sankranti	1 day	700
4.	Nalhati	.. June ..	.. Rathjatra	.. 1 day	200
5.	Kurumgram	.. Magh ..	.. Saraswatipuja	.. 3 days	600
6.	Jagadhari	.. September	.. Durga Puja	.. 3 days	200
7.	Atgram	.. March ..	.. Kali Puja	.. 3 days	200
8.	Barla ..	.. June ..	.. Rath Jatra	.. 1 day	300
9.	Bujunga	.. February	.. Kali Puja	.. 3 days	500
10.	Akalipur	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. 3 days	400
11.	Lohapur	.. March ..	.. Ditto	.. 7 days	1,000

Thana : Mayureswar.

1.	Fatehpur	.. Every Saturday	.. Kali Puja	.. 1 day	400
2.	Mallarpur	.. March ..	.. Chaitrasankranti	3 days	700
3.	Muralidangal	.. December	.. Pous Sankranti	.. 3 days	500
4.	Fakirkhanamela	.. Magh ..	.. ....	7 days	2,000
5.	Birchandrapur	.. November	.. Gosta ..	.. 6 days	700
6.	Aradhanamela	.. February	.. ....	3 days	3,000
7.	Kaleswar	.. Ditto	.. Sivaratri	.. 7 days	900
8.	Jhikadde	.. March ..	.. Chaitra Sankranti	1 day	600
9.	Dheka ..	.. February	.. Religious	.. 1 day	500
10.	Mamraghat	.. Ditto	.. ....	4 days	3,000
11.	Kotasur..	.. Baisakh	.. ....	7 days	4,000

APPENDIX XIII

A List of Co-operative Marketing Societies

(Chapter IV).

Serial No.	Name of the society with full address.	Registered No. and date.	Total No. of share holder.	Total share capital.	Marketing finance advanced to socy.	Date of advance.	(Remarks Possess a pucca godown of its own, Capacity—maunds)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
*1	Deucha Co-operative M. P. Society Ltd. P. O. and Vill. Deucha, Birbhum.	15, dated 12-8-48. ..	178	Rs. nP. 3,335-00	5,000-00	29-3-55	1 godown capacity 300 mds.
*2	Kulmuri Krishhija Bipanan Samabay Samity Ltd. Vill. Kulkuri, P. O. Hampur, Dist. Birbhum.	4, dated 3-10-55 ..	51	500-00	5,000-00	29-3-56	
3	Bhutura-Charicha Krishija Bipanan Samabay Samity Ltd. Vill. and P. O. Sheorakuri, Birbhum.	5, dated 3-10-55 ..	54	1,063-0	10,000-00	29-3-57	
*4	Hinglo Union Sarbartha Sadhak Samabay Samity Ltd. Vill. Nischintapur, P. O. Deucha, Birbhum.	33, dated 19-6-53 ..	101	1,545-00	6,000-00	29-3-56	1 pucca godown of 6000 mds. capacity.
*5	Salgeria Sarbartha Sadhak Samabay Samity Ltd. P. O. and Vill. Ahmedpur, Birbhum.	31, dated 13-5-53 ..	61	6,000-00	2,000-00	30-3-56	1 pucca godown of 2,000 mds. capacity.
*6	Ahmedpur Krishija Bipanan Samabay Samity Ltd. P. O. and Vill. Ahmedpur, Dist. Birbhum.	79, dated 3-10-55 ..	79	2,025-00	20,000-00	29-3-55	
*7	Rajarampur Sarbartha Sadhak Samabay Samity Ltd., P. O. and Vill. Ahmedpur, Dist. Birbhum.	20, dated 18-3-53 ..	57	1,880-00	4,000-00	30-3-56	

